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A BUSY DAY IN THE HOUSE.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC BILLS ACTED UPON.

SEVERAL OF THE SENATE AMENDMENTS TO THE INTERNAL REVENUE BILL REJECTED AND THE BILL SENT TO A CONFERENCE COMMITTEE—THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL PASSED UNDER A SUSPENSION OF THE RULES—THE RICHARDSON-RAINEY CONTEST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The House to-day disposed of the Internal Revenue bill, and referred the existing differences between the two houses to a committee of conference. The Senate amendment fixing the rate of annual license to be paid by wholesale and retail liquor-dealers was non-concurred in. The amendment providing that when any bank has ceased to do business by reason of insolvency or bankruptcy no tax shall be assessed or collected on account of such bank which shall diminish the assets necessary for the full payment of all its depositors, was also non-concurred in. The House also rejected the Senate amendment striking out the clause to abolish the tax on friction matches. A division was had on the motion to concur in this amendment, and the motion was rejected by yeas 102, nays 131. This vote is equivalent to instructions to the House conferees not to agree to the Senate amendment. The amendment of the Senate, fixing May 1, 1879, as the date when the bill shall go into effect, was concurred in. If the clause abolishing the tax on friction matches is retained in the bill, it will cause a reduction in the annual receipts of about $2,000,000, that being about the amount received annually from that source.

The next business done by the House was to pass, under a suspension of the rules, the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, the aggregate amount appropriated by the bill being nearly $17,000,000, of which nearly $2,000,000 go to defray the annual expenses of the Government of the District of Columbia. The entire expenses of the District Government are provided for in this bill, which is the first time such a provision has been made. The vote on its passage was—yeas 181, nays 79. The Republicans were disposed to vote against it, believing that the delay of that bill would contribute to the passage of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill. All the appropriations for continuing work on public buildings are made in the Sundry Civil bill, and members whose districts are thus provided for would naturally feel a strong interest in its passage. Such members would doubtless have united to urge the passage of the Legislative bill, so that the Sundry Civil might be brought forward. The passage of the bill to-day, however, removes whatever leverage it might have given the Legislative bill. Mr. Blackburn's opposition to the Sundry Civil bill excited the suspicions of the Republicans, many of whom were induced to vote for it because of that gentleman's opposition. Mr. Blackburn is regarded as a leading obstructionist. He is a determined supporter of the legislation to repeal the Election laws, and favors revolution rather than submission. He advises his party friends to defeat the appropriation bills rather than surrender the political legislation now pending. When, therefore, he opposed the passage of the Sundry Civil bill many Republicans were deceived into the belief that his opposition arose from his desire to have that bill held back, in order that it might be made to assist the Democrats in their scheme to secure an extra session should the political amendments to the Legislative bill fail.

The Legislative bill is now the last of the regular appropriation bills remaining with the House, and unless the Republicans determine to filibuster, it can be finished in one day.

Before the Sundry Civil bill was passed, Mr. Hooker made a motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill to appropriate several million dollars to erect public buildings in various sections of the country. The appropriations were distributed by Mr. Hooker rather to secure votes than to erect buildings necessary for the public service. This effort at log-rolling was, however, a wretched failure, receiving only 63 votes.

The Republicans made another effort in the House to take up the Legislative Appropriation bill, but were defeated by a motion to adjourn. After the passage of the Sundry Civil bill, Mr. Springer moved to take up the report of the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department, in the case of Minister Seward, of the China Legation, who was reported by the majority of the committee on Saturday last for contempt, in refusing to produce certain books in answer to a subpœna duces tecum. The minority of the committee presented a report denying that Minister Seward's conduct before the committee makes him subject to proceedings for contempt. Mr. Hale antagonized Mr. Springer's motion with the Appropriation bill, and the House refused to take up the Seward case—yeas 85, nays 105.

Mr. Ellis, of Louisiana, thereupon came forward with a motion to take up the contested election case of Richardson against Rainey. In this case the Committee on Elections reported that neither Rainey nor Richardson was elected, and reported a resolution recommending a new election. Rainey is a colored man, and has represented the Second District of South Carolina in Congress for about 10 years, having been first elected to the Forty-first Congress. He is a man of recognized ability, and has the respect of the best men on both sides. It was Mr. Rainey who gained so much prominence in connection with the enrollment of the Sundry Civil bill, during the closing hours of the last session, by his exemplary conduct and devotion to duty. Mr. Conger reminded the Democrats of this by informing Mr. Ellis that Mr. Rainey could not be spared from this Congress until the appropriation bills were enrolled. There was such an emphatic vote against Mr. Ellis' motion that he made no further contest, but gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow. This left Mr. Hale's motion to proceed with the appropriation bill unobstructed, but a motion to adjourn again cut him off.

Among the provisions of the Sundry Civil bill is one repealing the appropriation in the same measure of last year of $34,000 to satisfy the claim of a former Indian Agent named Birkett. This appropriation was inserted in the bill during the closing hours of the last session, and the House conferees only consented to allow the claim upon the personal guarantee of one of the Senate members of the conference committee that it was a meritorious and honest claim. After Congress adjourned a careful investigation of the claim by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to whom the subject was referred by the Secretary of the Treasury, resulted in a report, which, in substance, pronounced the claim to be fraudulent. The facts were submitted to the House Appropriations Committee early in the present session, and one of the first bills passed by the House was that repealing the appropriation to pay the Birkett claim, which Mr. Baker, of Indiana, who had charge of the bill, characterized as a huge swindle. This bill went to the Senate and was referred to the Appropriations Committee, and, through some mysterious agency, it has not been heard from since. The paragraph in the Sundry Civil bill passed by the House to-day, again repealing the appropriation in question, will compel the Senate to act.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—It was expected that the Butler-Corbin contested election case would be taken up to-day in the Senate, and in anticipation of a heated political debate the galleries were crowded. The Army Appropriation bill being the special order, Senator Cameron, of Wisconsin, who has charge of the majority report from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, gave notice that after its disposition he would call the case up for action, but it was so late when this measure passed that he gave notice that he would not ask for its consideration until to-morrow. The Democratic Senators, including Butler himself, claim to feel perfectly easy, and express the belief that it will be impossible to get the case up. They still rely upon the votes of Patterson and Conover to retain Butler in his seat, in case of emergency, and claim to know two or three others who will vote against taking the case up at all. If, by any means, it should come before the Senate, and take anything like an unfavorable turn for Butler, the Democratic tactics are to talk the session away. It is said that Butler himself will occupy two or three days in presenting his side of the case.

Senator Edmunds to-day, after the passage of the Army Appropriation bill, called attention to the fact that the constitutional amendment forbidding the payment of war claims to disloyal persons, which was reported from his committee, was still undisposed of. He said two or three times he had asked for its consideration and it had been refused. He would again ask for its consideration, although his duty had already been done. Senator Harris, of Tennessee, had previously asked the Senate to take up the Yellow Fever bill, and the question was between the two measures. The Yellow Fever bill succeeded by a vote of 45 to 14. This is probably the last that will be heard of the war claims amendment this session at least, as it is likely to provoke considerable debate, and the Senate has barely time to finish the appropriation bills.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

IT IS FINALLY PASSED BY THE SENATE—THE RAILROAD TELEGRAPH SCHEME RETAINED, AFTER BEING AMENDED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Senate, after another day of debate, succeeded in passing the Army Appropriation bill. The section of the measure which gave rise to discussion gives to all railroad companies the right to do a commercial telegraph business. Senator Jones, of Florida, was the principal advocate of the measure, and made a speech of an hour or more in its behalf. He had an old quarrel with the Western Union Telegraph Company and carried a case against it to the Supreme Court of the United States, which is known to lawyers as the Florida case. The opinion of the court, which is reported in sixth Otto, was against Jones' clients, and in his remarks to-day, he claimed that the amendment was in strict accordance with the opinion of the Supreme Court, as announced in that case. This was not denied by the opponents of the section, but it was attacked mainly because it was legislation of such grave importance that it should not be passed upon an appropriation bill. Messrs. Bayard, Conkling, Hill, and Eaton were the principal opponents of the measure who took part in the debate. After the speeches had been concluded, there were several amendments offered to the section as it came from the House, most of them intended to destroy its force, but all were rejected except one, offered by Senator Howe, which required all railroad companies taking advantage of the provisions of the section to file their written acceptance of the restrictions and obligations imposed by title 65 of the Revised Statutes. This gives the Government the right to purchase all telegraph lines. After all the amendments had been voted down, Senator Eaton, while still in Committee of the Whole, moved to strike out all matter referring to railroads doing a commercial telegraph business. This was defeated by a vote of 31 to 28. When the bill was being considered in the Senate, he again moved to strike it out, and it was again defeated by a vote of 30 to 27. Six Democrats voted to strike out and seven Republicans voted with the Democrats to retain it. Senator Jones was much elated over the success of his scheme. The only other vote of interest that was had was upon section 51, which was stricken out in the Committee of the Whole on Saturday. This section makes it unlawful for any civil, military, or naval officer of the Government to bring, have, or keep under his control any armed troops at or near any place in any State where a special or general election is being held, under a penalty of $5,000 fine or imprisonment at hard labor for not less than three months, or more than five years. Senator Beck asked for a vote upon this section in the Senate, and it was stricken out by a vote of 34 to 33, a strict party vote. The bill was then passed without a division, and the Yellow Fever bill was taken up.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1879.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $134,393 52, and from Customs, $344,497 30.

In the contested election case of Frost against Metcalfe, from the Third Missouri District, the Committee on Elections have decided unanimously to report in favor of Mr. Metcalfe, the sitting member.

A Democratic caucus was held in the hall of the House this afternoon, immediately after the adjournment, to take action on the subject previously introduced, namely, the giving out of the public printing by contract to private parties, thus abolishing the Public Printing Office. Very little interest was manifested in the proceedings, there being only 28 members present. A bill was, however, agreed on with the above-named object, and will be introduced in the House. The vote in favor of it was yeas 19, nays 9.

The only material amendment made by the Senate Committee on Appropriations to the House bill appropriating $26,800,000 for the payment of arrears of pensions under the recently-enacted law, is to strike out the clause which proposes to extend that law to pensions granted by special act of Congress. The committee was favorably disposed toward the amendment proposed by Senator Ingalls for the creation of a Commission of Pension Surgeons to make examinations and take testimony throughout the United States in regard to pension cases and for the amendment of the existing law in other particulars, but concluded to leave this and all similar propositions for the decision of the Senate without action on the part of the committee.

An internal revenue circular, amendatory of previous regulations, has just been issued, providing that hereafter all tobacco, snuff, cigars, and cigarettes removed from manufactories for exportation under the provisions of section 3,385, Revised Statutes, shall be consigned to the care of the Collector of Customs of the port of export, who is required to cause a final inspection of the goods to be made, and issue the clearance certificate prescribed on page 42 of regulations, series 6, No. 8, revised. The Collector of Customs who issues the certificate, and to whom the goods are to be consigned, is the Collector of the port at which the goods are laden on board of the foreign-bound vessel, or the Collector of the frontier port through which the goods pass into foreign territory.

At the meeting of the Teller committee this morning, Senator Teller said that if it was desired to investigate the manner of conducting elections in Pennsylvania, New-York, Massachusetts, Vermont, and Colorado, where, it is alleged, frauds were committed, it would be necessary for the committee to sit during the recess of Congress, and to do this it would be necessary to obtain the authority of the Senate; and as these charges came from the minority of the committee, they ought to designate in what States they desired to continue the examination. Senator Garland replied that the minority would do this at the next meeting, on Thursday next, and they would then be prepared to agree upon the terms of a resolution to be offered to the Senate with a view of conducting the investigation during the recess. The sub-committee, of which Senator Hoar is Chairman, to examine into the matter of assessments for political purposes, have not yet taken any testimony. They say they are waiting for the Democrats to send them witnesses.

CONFEDERATE FUNDS IN ENGLAND.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The joint resolution introduced by Representative Jorgensen, authorizing and directing the President to cause an investigation as to the funds belonging to the so-called Confederate States, on deposit in the Bank of England, or in the hands of private citizens in Great Britain, in its preamble recites that it is believed that the so-called Confederate States, while exercising authority, and holding commercial relations with the Government of England, collected large sums of money from certain citizens of the United States, and deposited the same, or some part of the same, in the Bank of England, to the credit of the so-called Confederate States, and that a portion of said sums of money still remain in said bank. The resolution authorizes the President to take action to secure the same wherever it may be found, to the end that it may be refunded and paid to citizens who served as soldiers, or colored men who worked on the fortifications or served as teamsters, in the so-called Confederate Armies, and who were disabled in such service, and who are now in indigent circumstances, and are dependent upon the charity of the community for a living.

THE LONG INQUIRY CLOSED.

NO MORE TESTIMONY TO BE TAKEN BY THE POTTER COMMITTEE.

AN AFFIDAVIT FROM C. W. WOOLLEY DENYING JOHN F. COYLE'S STATEMENTS—IMPORTANT EVIDENCE REGARDING GEN. BARLOW'S POSITION AS REPUBLICAN COUNSEL—MADDOX AND JEWETT EXAMINED, BUT NOTHING IMPORTANT ELICITED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—There is a prospect that the labors of the Potter committee will be closed, and a report presented this week. In the executive session to-day it was resolved that no further oral testimony should be taken, unless Hardy Solomon of South Carolina should be found. That gentleman is said to have been last heard from in New-Orleans, and it is known that he is purposely eluding the agents of the committee who are in search of him. It is, therefore, probable that there will be no further testimony taken, and that the report will be prepared at once. The evidence taken to-day was not particularly interesting or important. A letter was received from C. W. Woolley, which is as follows:

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 22, 1879.

To Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, Chairman:

Your affiant, Charles W. Woolley, says he is 47 years of age, a citizen of Cincinnati, a lawyer by profession, and a tax-payer by occupation; that he never indulges in alcoholic drink, nor does he ever engage in games of hazard. Affiant has been ill for more than a week, is now confined to his bed, and cannot leave it without probably endangering his life. Affiant has read the evidence of one John F. Coyle before your committee on the 17th inst., as published in the New-York *Tribune* on the 18th inst., and swears without condition, equivocation, or exception, that so far as the statements of said Coyle purport to refer to him [the affiant] the same are utterly false; that he cannot otherwise better describe his estimate of them than by simply saying they are absolutely untrue. As affiant is unable to go to your committee, and the committee cannot come to him, he respectfully asks that this affidavit be allowed a place in the records of the committee. Affiant says, if your committee will receive and file a sworn statement from him as to all his transactions in political matters in the States of Louisiana and Florida in 1876, he will have his amanuensis prepare the same at once. The affiant promises that in such statement he will respond fully and fairly to every point of attack made upon his conduct from any and every responsible source, so far as the same has come under his observation.

C. W. WOOLLEY.

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence, by Charles W. Woolley, this 22d February, 1879.

FREDERICK A. JOHNSON,
Justice of the Peace.

Mr. Hiscock moved that the affidavit be not received, and this was carried.

The most important testimony taken was from Mr. William E. Chandler, who produced the letter from Mr. Francis C. Barlow to James Bell, of Florida, which was printed in THE TIMES this morning, and a memorandum, both of which go to show conclusively that Gen. Barlow, during the whole time he was secretly aiding the Democrats, openly professed and was generally understood to be one of the Republican counsel. Mr. Chandler, in addition, testified that he had recently been informed of the fact that the cipher key which he used in Florida, together with a number of his telegrams sent from that State to the Republican National Committee in New-York, were now in the hands of Mr. John I. Davenport. This statement, Mr. Chandler explained, was made to the end that the committee, if it desired to do so, might secure possession of the telegrams in question.

James H. Maddox testified in regard to certain statements made by Marshal Jack Wharton while he was on the stand. The obvious purpose of the witness was to prove that J. Madison Wells, the Chairman of the Returning Board, was for sale; that his price was $200,000, and that Gov. Packard had been informed of this alleged fact, and that he said he would take the matter into consideration. The testimony of the witness in this direction will need corroboration before it will receive much credit.

Mr. D. J. M. Jewett, who, in 1876, acted as Secretary to the Republican committee of Louisiana, told a rambling and contradictory story in regard to alleged fraudulent protests from a number of the parishes, and what was called Gov. Kellogg's connection with those transactions. He testified that one evening he was asked to attend a meeting in the private office of the Post Office Department, and he did so. He met there Mr. George L. Smith, member of Congress for that district; Mr. Ferguson, Supervisor of De Soto Parish; Mr. Hutton, Supervisor of Bossier Parish; Mr. Cornog, Supervisor of Red River Parish, and one or two others. Mr. Smith said to him that they wished him to draft the protest for one or two parishes. The vault in the Post Office was unlocked and a number of packages taken out, which proved to be the consolidated statements and legal inclosures of De Soto, Webster, Bossier, and Caddo Parishes. The several Supervisors from these parishes were present. Witness drew up the protests, and they were afterward copied by the Supervisors and inserted in their proper packages with the other documents.

Witness was then requested to give an account of the Bossier massacre of 1868, at the close of which Gen. Butler, referring to Jack Wharton, asked: And the commander of the rioters in that massacre is now a United States Marshal? A.—Yes.

Q.—By the appointment of Mr. Hayes, of Ohio. Is not that so? Witness did not reply.

Other details were given by the witness as to the drawing up of the protests, and he was then asked if he had the original draft of the Richland protest, to which he replied in the affirmative.

Q. Is it drawn by Mr. Kellogg? A.—Yes, it is in Kellogg's handwriting; he drafted it himself.

Gen. Butler said this covered his part of the case, and the committee took a recess of half an hour. After recess some unimportant testimony was taken, after which Mr. Jewett was recalled, but nothing new was elicited from him.

At 6 o'clock the committee went into secret session.

BISHOP FOLEY'S FUNERAL.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 24.—The funeral of Right Rev. Thomas Foley, Catholic Bishop of Chicago, took place to-day from the Cathedral in this city. The body was taken in the morning, from the residence of the dead Bishop's mother, to the Cathedral and lay in state for one hour, during which time it was viewed by thousands. The prelates present were Archbishop Gibbons, Bishops Becker, of Wilmington; Kain, of Wheeling; Lynch, of Charleston; Keane, of Richmond; McNierney, of Albany; Wadhams, of Ogdensburg, and Gross, of Savannah. Among the other clergymen present were Rev. Dr. Quinn, of New-York, the clergy of this diocese, and about 20 clergymen from the Diocese of Chicago. The Cathedral was crowded, and hundreds were unable to gain admittance. Bishop Becker celebrated the Pontifical Requiem Mass, after which Archbishop Gibbons delivered the oration, tracing the life of Bishop Foley from his ordination as a priest until his death as Bishop. The Diocese of Chicago had increased under his administration until it had now 2,000 priests, about 200 churches, and 230,000 Catholic souls. The interment took place in the new Cathedral cemetery, where the Bishop's father and sisters were buried.

PENNSYLVANIA'S PROPOSED LAWS.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Feb. 24.—In the House of Representatives to-night a resolution was adopted instructing the State's Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their best endeavors to secure the passage of a bill providing for the establishment of a National Bureau of Statistics. E. W. Davis, of Philadelphia, read a bill for the relief of prisoners discharged from the Eastern Penitentiary. David Emery presented a bill providing for assessing the value of pianos and organs and levying a tax thereon. Gov. Hoyt will send to the Senate this week his nominations for Attorney-General, for Sealer of Weights and Measures in Pittsburg, and other offices. Present indications point to Gen. Palmer, of Luzerne County, as the new Attorney-General. There is a warm contest for the office of Sealer of Weights and Measures of Pittsburg, as it pays about $5,000 a year.

DESIRES OF VIRGINIA READJUSTERS.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 24.—The convention of "readjusters" will meet to-morrow. About 100 delegates are now here. The platform, as prepared by leading readjusters of the General Assembly, contemplates the establishment of a new party, composed of men of both colors, and to continue the debt agitation; to fight before the people against the McCulloch compromise, should it become a law; to elect the next Legislature on this question, and, finally, if necessary, to call a convention to remodel the Constitution and oust the present Supreme Court, which will permit no impairments of the State's contract. There are two or three men hoping to ride into the United States Senate on this issue. The convention will not be altogether harmonious, as some delegates are here to advocate the compromise offered by the creditors.

REVOLT AT TRINITY COLLEGE.

PROTESTING AGAINST OBNOXIOUS RULES—STUDENTS SUSPENDED FOR DISOBEYING AN ORDER.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 24.—The Faculty and students of Trinity College are at serious loggerheads over rules established by the former, which are considered uncalled for and oppressive by the latter. Among these rules were the following: Compulsory attendance daily upon evening chapel, making two enforced gatherings a day; compelling students to sit in places assigned in the chapel, and sitting visiting friends apart; prohibiting instrumental and vocal music, except within specified hours. All the students signed a protest to the Faculty, the reply to which was unsatisfactory. As no modification was agreed to, except to allow students to sit with their friends in chapel, bad feeling resulted, and last week, when preparations were made by the students for the usual observance of Washington's Birthday, the Faculty demanded that the oration and the poem and the words of music to be sung should be submitted before consent would be given to have the exercises take place in the college cabinet. The oration and poem were submitted, but the glee club declined to submit the songs, and it was then decided to have the exercises in Seminary Hall, in town, the college being at the extreme south-western part of the city. The Faculty said it would make no difference where the students gave the entertainment, the directions must be obeyed.

In order that there might be no opportunity for singling out any particular students, the glee club made a formal disbandment, and the songs at the exercises held last Saturday evening were sung by the students. In consequence of the refusal to submit the songs, the Faculty to-day suspended and ordered away D. B. Willson, of Lancaster; S. B. Fisher, of Philadelphia; L. A. Lanpher, of Montville, Conn., and F. W. White, of Franklin, Penn., and conditionally suspended W. H. Elbert, of Philadelphia, and Orr Buffington, of Kittanning, Penn. These students were on the Committee of Arrangements. In the programme of the entertainment there was nothing offensive. Following the suspensions, the students, who are acting in harmony and substantially all together, held a meeting and passed a resolution, unanimously, "That the whole body of undergraduates hereby consent and express their determination to absent themselves from all college exercises whatever; and further, that they will not from this hour attend any such exercises until the request of students previously made to suspend objectionable rules has been granted." This action was taken to bring the matter before the Trustees. All other college rules will be obeyed. The students say to-night that their determination is fixed to hold out to the end. Only four men were at the chapel this evening. The Faculty say that they are supported by the Trustees, but there is reason to believe that some members of the board have been for several months in favor of making some changes in the Faculty, believing that there ought to be more harmony in the college. Bishop Williams, Dean of the Faculty, has sent word that he will be here to-morrow.

FEARING A DISASTROUS FLOOD.

THE DELAWARE CHOKED WITH ICE—FAMILIES MOVING FROM THE LOWLANDS.

PORT JERVIS, Feb. 24.—Fears of a destructive flood at this place, resulting from the breaking up of the ice in the Delaware River, are again revived. About two weeks ago the ice passed out of the Delaware for a distance of 20 miles west, the channel reaching four miles below this place, when it lodged in a portion of the river known to raftsmen as Punkee's Island. A few days after the breaking-up of the ice, the river fell to an ordinary freshet, and is now very low. By the falling of the water, the ice-pack at Punkee's Island was permitted to rest upon the bed of the river, in which position it still remains. Shore-ice has been continually passing this place from above, lodging against and under the jam at Punkee's Island, until the river at that point is completely gorged. The ice which has lodged at that point extends to within one mile of this place, and has completely closed the channel left open by the previous breaking up of the ice.

The predicted warm weather and probable rains will have the effect of suddenly raising the water in the river west of here, and will result in the breaking up of the extensive gorges at Deposit, Callicoon, and other places west, and will, no doubt, occasion much damage to property at those places. On reaching Punkee's Island an almost impregnable barrier will be found in the ice-pack there, which will back the water up to this place. Several of the families which had returned to their homes in the lowlands along the river, just below this place, have again removed, and the fears of a disastrous flood are general. To add to the alarm of the people in this place, the channel in the Delaware here, and which extends almost to Punkee's Island, is but half the width of the river, the ice on the New-York side being jammed into the channel for a distance of over two miles, forming a compact mass.

THE DEFAULTER ANGELL.

HE GOES WEST, REFUSING TO TELL OF HIS TRAVELS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—Without unsealing his lips to tell the story of his wanderings, Charles W. Angell, the Chicago defaulter, was sent from this city at noon to-day to Illinois, where he will stand trial for embezzling money from the Pullman Palace Car Company. After the arrival here, early this morning, from Lewes, Capt. Frank and his charge rested for the night at Bergen's Hotel in West Philadelphia. Early this morning Deputy Sheriff Lennon called at the hotel and claimed his prisoner. Angell was taken into Common Pleas Court before Judge Allison, when Christian Kneass appeared for the Pullman Palace Car Company. The Judge explained to Angell his rights, whereupon the defaulter said, "I do not desire a writ to issue." "Mr. Angell admits his identity," said Mr. Kneass. The prisoner bowed his head in acknowledgment, and stated that he was the person named in the requisition. "There is no contest of the charge, then?" asked the Judge. "No, Sir," replied Angell. The party proceeded to the depot and took the train for Chicago, where they will dine to-morrow evening. Angell was joined by his brother. The prisoner positively refuses to open his mouth concerning his travels and the motive which led to his crime. He says: "I will not say anything until I have met Mr. Pullman and disclosed all to him." The prisoner is a fine-looking man, standing about 5 feet 8 inches high, of medium build. He wears a full beard, which is sprinkled with gray, and appeared quite English in appearance. Mr. Pullman says he will be tried beyond doubt, and that the case will not be compromised.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATION.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 24.—Preparations are being made for the renewal of the struggle for the bridge at Washington-street, Jersey City. A bill has been printed, and is now awaiting presentation to the Senate, compelling the Board of Works of Jersey City to take steps for the construction of a suitable drawbridge, and provides that the cost shall be assessed upon contiguous property to the extent to which that property may be benefited. If the sum thus realized be insufficient to build it, the remainder of the cost shall be paid out of the city Treasury. The bill was to have been introduced this evening, but it has not yet made its appearance. Senator Rabe will father it.

The first move toward a final adjournment of the two houses was made this evening by the introduction into the Senate and passage through that body of a concurrent resolution fixing the date at March 14. The House laid it over until to-morrow. The bill for the repeal of the District Court act, so far as it applies to Jersey City, was called up in the House to-night and was defeated by a vote of 25 to 30. The bill has been once defeated and reconsidered.

FLOATING DOWN THE OHIO.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 24.—Capt. Paul Boyton, who has undertaken to float from this city to New-Orleans in his life-saving suit, started on his long voyage to-day at 8:30 A. M. The weather is cold and stormy. The temperature of the water was at freezing point when he started, and the river was running full of ice. He expects to reach Rochester to-night, Steubenville Tuesday night, and Wheeling Wednesday night. From Wheeling he will have a float of 80 miles, to Marietta, Ohio.

THE SPRAGUE COMPANY LITIGATION.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 24.—In the Supreme Court this morning, the application of certain creditors of the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company for the removal of Mr. Chaffee as Trustee, came up for argument by assignment, when by mutual consent the hearing was postponed until the fourth Monday in March.

BIENNIAL SESSIONS IN MAINE.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 24.—The House to-day passed a bill for a constitutional amendment, providing for biennial elections and sessions of the Legislature. It submits the matter to the people.

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

SERVIA, BULGARIA, AND ROUMANIA.

DISTURBANCES ON THE ALBANIAN FRONTIER OF SERVIA—THE CZAR AND THE BULGARIAN ASSEMBLY—THE EVACUATION OF ARAB-TABIA.

BELGRADE, Feb. 24.—There has been some renewal of the disturbances on the Albanian frontier of Servia, which is likely to lead to recrimination between Servia and the Porte. A large body of Albanians made an incursion into Servia. They were pursued and recrossed the frontier.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The *Daily Telegraph's* dispatch from Berlin says the Roumanian evacuation of Arab-Tabia is due to the fact that Prince Gortschakoff used violently threatening language on the subject. Germany is now prepared to support Russia's claims concerning the boundary in dispute.

The *Times'* correspondent at Tirnova repeats very positively the report that agents of Austria are actively intriguing to promote Austrian occupation of the country between Novi-Bazar and the Ægean Sea.

Congratulatory telegrams from the Czar were read at the opening of the Bulgarian Assembly. The Czar cautions the Bulgarians against embarrassing Russia by imprudences.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

THE GOVERNMENT'S LAST CONCESSIONS ON THE AMNESTY BILL—THE PROPOSED FRANCO-AMERICAN COMMERCIAL TREATY.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—The Bureaux of the Senate have appointed a committee on the Amnesty bill, eight out of the nine members of which are favorable to the bill as passed by the Deputies. M. Le Royer, Minister of Justice, said officially, to-day, that the Government had on the Amnesty bill gone to the utmost limit of concession.

Despite the protectionist campaign, the movement in favor of a treaty of commerce between France and the United States receives numerous adhesions daily. MM. Hippolyte and Cahuzac have been designated special reporters to furnish the French commission with the information required by the French and American Legislatures respecting desirable modifications of the Customs tariffs.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The *Times'* correspondent at Paris says: "It is affirmed that certain Deputies of the Left wish the Chamber to nominate a Parliamentary commission to investigate the proceedings of the Prefecture of Police. It is said that the Cabinet will strongly oppose this as an encroachment on the functions of the Executive."

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs that the appointment of M. Albert Grévy to be Governor of Algeria is now scarcely doubtful.

A Paris dispatch to the *Daily News* states that the conflict of the city with the Government in regard to the municipality's grant to the Communists has been compromised by confiding the distribution of the relief fund to the Prefect of the Seine.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

EGYPT'S FINANCIAL EMBARRASSMENTS—THE POPE'S CONCILIATORY POLICY—FLOODS IN FRANCE AND POLAND—WESTON'S WALK.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says he has precise information relative to the Egyptian question. Neither France nor England considers herself bound to guarantee the ordinary conditions of Egypt against the vicissitudes to which they are exposed, but they both consider that by wise treatment of expenditure, and by reducing the rate of interest by one-half, Egypt may succeed in making the two ends meet, and thus save herself from becoming a source of uneasiness to foreign Governments.

A special dispatch to the *Times* from Calcutta says: "A slight rain in Oude and the north-west Provinces has improved the prospects somewhat. The Punjaub needs much more rain. The condition of the Spring crop there is very critical."

ROME, Feb. 24.—The Pope, on Wednesday, replying to an address from the Cardinals, emphasized his desire to reconcile princes and peoples to the Church, his readiness to extend his hand to all who repent and cease their persecutions, and his unflinching intention always to combat, in the defense of the rights and independence of the Church, those who make war against her.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 24.—Gen. Melikoff telegraphs to-day that there have been neither deaths from nor cases of the plague in the surrounded district since his last report.

NANTES, Feb. 24.—A rise in the River Loire is causing disastrous inundations.

WARSAW, Feb. 24.—A dam burst yesterday above this city owing to drift ice. A telegram from Sandomierz, at the junction of the San and Vistula, reports that the river banks have been broken by ice and that there is a great inundation and vast destruction of property.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 24.—The coal-heavers and a large number of dock laborers having resumed work, the Birkenhead men have resolved to resume also at the reduction. This sets 2,000 men to work in Birkenhead.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—At a meeting of the striking weavers at Ashton-under-Lyne, yesterday, to the number of 3,000, it was decided, with only four dissenting voices, to continue the strike until they are reduced to starvation.

Jonathan Gill, merchant, of Manchester, has failed. His liabilities amount to £160,000.

Weston, on arriving at Bury St. Edmunds at 12:40 yesterday afternoon, had traveled 1,731 miles. He had, by extra walking, reduced his arrears to 132 miles.

Lord Dufferin has started for St. Petersburg.

Advices from Dublin late last night state that Dr. Butt's health has decidedly improved.

A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Alexandria announces that a definite peace has been arranged between the King of Abyssinia and the Khedive of Egypt. The former is to receive a pension in exchange for the disputed frontier province.

DISASTERS TO VESSELS.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The British brigantine Bessie, Capt. Traynor, has foundered in a collision. Her crew was saved.

The British bark Jane Rowland, Capt. Jones, from New-York Jan. 22, for Lynn, was abandoned in a sinking condition 330 miles from Fayal. Her crew was rescued and landed at Antwerp.

The Italian bark Stefano Padre, Capt. Fasola, from New-York Dec. 6, for Aberdeen, is ashore near Berwick-on-Tweed, and will probably become a wreck. Her crew, except three persons, was saved.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Feb. 24.—The schooner reported Friday last as apparently in distress drifted about the bay Friday night, finally grounding on Barnstable Flats. Yesterday the schooner Alice Raymond, of this port, went to her assistance, and ascertained her name to be Gersh Banker, of New-York, from Boston, for Richmond. In the gale of Thursday night she had become so iced up that the crew could not hoist sail. The mate was washed overboard, but rescued. One of the crew had his feet frozen. A tug has gone to assist the schooner.

EASTPORT, Me., Feb. 24.—The schooner Empress, of Boston, went ashore at Grand Manan in the late storm, and will probably be a total loss.

RAILROAD BLOCKED BY SNOW.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 24.—The Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad is again blockaded by snow, and no trains are running on that road to-day.

A GRAND JURY'S ARBITRARY ACT.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24.—Harrison Attaway, State Coal-oil Inspector, was arrested recently by order of the Grand Jury, before an indictment was found against him and without a warrant. To-day the Grand Jury closed its labors, and made its report to the Criminal Court. After the reading of the report, Judge Laughlin thanked the jury for its general efficiency, but referred to the arrest of Attaway not only as a grave mistake, but as a usurpation of power, which, if allowed to pass unrebuked, would lead to the direst results. His censure was very pointed and quite severe. At the end of Judge Laughlin's address, James E. Yeatman, an old and prominent citizen and foreman of the jury, stated to the court that the jury had acted under the advice of the Assistant Prosecuting Attorney of the court, and had not the slightest desire or design to do the humblest citizen the slightest injury. The affair created considerable stir in court, and is the subject of much comment elsewhere.

THE EMBARRASSED PRELATE.

GERMANS DEMANDING A FULL STATEMENT OF THE ARCHBISHOP'S AFFAIRS—CONJECTURES AS TO THE DISPOSITION OF THE MONEY.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 24.—The leading organ of the German Catholics, the *Volksfreund*, to-day demands of the authorities of the Church a full and unreserved statement of the true condition of the Archbishop's affairs. It refers to the statements that were first made, that the liabilities would not exceed $400,000, and contrasts them with the present report that they will not go above $4,000,000, and adds that there is no assurance that even yet the worst is told. The German congregations are much excited over the situation, and many of their members boldly declare that if the Church property, for which they have sacrificed so much in building up, is to go to pay debts which they had no hand in contracting, and from which they received no benefit, they will revolt. It is charged, on the part of the Germans, that discrimination was used in the expenditure of money in favor of the Irish churches, as against the German churches, and it is intimated by the *Volksfreund* that no steps will be taken by the Germans to assist the Archbishop until a more satisfactory statement of affairs is made.

The article professes profound sympathy with the gray-haired prelate in the misfortune which has overtaken him, but speaks in unrestricted terms of the negligence of his brother, under whose immediate management the vast business was carried on. Various conjectures are heard as to the manner in which the $4,000,000 could have been placed without bringing to the Archbishop anything in the way of available assets. A leading banker to-day gave it as his opinion that the bulk of the large liability was the outgrowth of the system of paying 6 per cent. interest on money which was put out in such a way as to return no interest at all. The compounding of interest on $500,000 for the 25 years that the Archbishop has been receiving deposits, would account for nearly the entire amount of the present deficiency. The business was conducted on the principle that no large portion of the loans would ever be called for at one time, and that the increase in value of Catholic property in the city would ultimately be sufficient to guarantee the indebtedness. It is plain that no amount even approaching $4,000,000 has been actually expended by the Archbishop upon the building of churches and schools in the diocese. The excitement over the affair is steadily growing, and friends of the Church feel anxiety as to the direction which it may take.

A SUCCESSFUL ADMINISTRATION.

MAYOR BELDEN'S TWO YEARS' CONDUCT OF AFFAIRS IN SYRACUSE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 24.—Mayor James J. Belden closed his two terms as Mayor to-night, giving place to Irving T. Vann, Republican, who was elected at the charter election on Tuesday last by a majority of 870 over his Democratic competitor. Mayor Belden was elected two years ago by the largest majority ever given a Mayoralty candidate in this city. At the time he entered on the duties of the office, a system of laxity and wasteful expenditure of public moneys prevailed, and the taxes were growing to such an extent as to be well nigh unbearable. Mayor Belden at once resolved to reform this abuse. He set to work at once to cut off sinecures and reduce the salaries of officers which were still kept up to the standard that prevailed during the war. He reformed the Police system and instituted a plan of governing the Fire Department by a commission. He gave his personal attention constantly to the management of city affairs, to the great detriment of his private business.

At the end of his first term of office a petition, signed by tax-payers independent of party, urged Mayor Belden to accept the office for a second term. Ex-Attorney-General Daniel Pratt, Democrat, was among the most ardent advocates of Mr. Belden's candidacy for a second term. He was re-elected a second time by a large majority. One of the prominent features of his administration is that every dollar of the tax levy of 1877 was collected and paid into the city Treasury. From the tax levies every expense of the city Government has been met. The city is practically without a dollar of unfunded debt. During the past two years the funded debt of the city has been very materially reduced. The results of his management of city affairs shows a saving to the tax-payers of Syracuse of $205,000 over the average of the four years from 1873 to and including 1876 in favor of his administration of 1877 and 1878. This saving is nearly one-half of the amount allowed by law to be raised by taxation each year for the expenses of the city Government.

THE ALBANY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

RUMORS ABOUT THE CHANGES—THE GRAND ARMY PARTY INDIGNANT.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—The recent disturbance here among Federal office-holders on account of Congressman Bailey's action in having the Collector, who has long been a Conkling man, suspended, has received a new and somewhat unique diversion by a current rumor that the new nominations are to be really Conkling nominations after all. The first basis for this strange rumor is the fact that the Grand Army party, represented by John Palmer, Matthew Hale, Thomas S. Morrow, and S. H. H. Parsons, has not been represented in the new distribution. Last Fall a very strong effort was made by these gentlemen, immediately upon the appointment of Collector Merritt, to have changes made in all the Federal appointments here and in the State, and a list was published at the time of the persons whom they desired to appoint. Mr. Saunders, who has just been appointed Collector, was not among them, nor do they discover that any of the persons to be nominated by Congressman Bailey are among those whom they proposed. Mr. Saunders is shown to have acted regularly with the Smyth party in this county for some time. He sustained the *Working Men's Advocate* here last Fall, when it was generally claimed that Smyth wanted to elect an Assemblyman in each district, to secure Conkling's re-election, and he has held various positions which indicated his adherence to the fortunes of Senator Conkling. The current rumor goes on to say that Mr. Smyth, becoming convinced after the confirmation of Merritt, that changes would be made in the Federal offices here, suggested to Mr. Bailey to make the changes which are being made. As to the friendship between Smyth and Bailey, it is stated, with great force, that Mr. Bailey could not have been nominated, certainly, and probably not elected, without Smyth's consent. The Grand Army people, it is understood, are indignant, and there is talk of bringing the matter immediately before the President.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS.

IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS MADE BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE TO THE HOUSE BILL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Deficiency Appropriation bill, as reported from the Committee on Appropriations this morning to the Senate, is amended by the addition of a large number of items, mostly small in amount, but including the following of importance: $250,000 to defray the expenses of United States Courts, "and also for jurors and witnesses and expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned; of prosecutions for offenses committed against the United States and for the safe keeping of prisoners and for defraying the expenses which have been and may be incurred in the enforcement of the act of Feb. 28, 1871." [The so-called "Enforcement act" for the protection of the right of suffrage.] * * * "being a deficiency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879;" $118,407 for transportation of the mails by railroads during 1878 and previous year—in addition to $166,392 granted by the House in this bill for the same object; $83,333 to pay the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company for two round trips of the China mail service, under contract of October, 1866; $10,000 for the expenses of such investigations and inquiries as have already been or may hereafter be directed by the Senate during the present Congress; $25,000 for photolithographing or otherwise reproducing copies of drawings destroyed or damaged by the fire of 1877 in the Patent Office; $15,000 for compensation of 32 third assistant examiners, 20 clerks, and 10 laborers, to be employed in the Patent Office during the remainder of the current fiscal year, in place of the temporary clerks and laborers discharged last November; $75,000 to meet a deficiency in last year's appropriation for the coast survey, ($35,000 of this for the Pacific coast;) $7,000 for the widow of Bayard Taylor, to meet the extraordinary expenses and losses incurred by his estate in consequence of his dying within a short period after his arrival at his post of duty as Minister to Germany, and $2,000 for the widow of the late J. E. Colburn, Consul General at the City of Mexico, recommended upon similar grounds.

A fire on Block Island, at 11 o'clock Saturday night, destroyed the store of Lorenzo Littlefield. Goods valued at about $8,000 were destroyed. The loss is $10,000; about half insured. The Odd-Fellows' Hall, over the store, was destroyed.

THE BRIDGEPORT MURDER.

FRANK E. BASSETT'S TRIAL BEGUN.

A JURY IMPANELED—MRS. ALEXANDER BROUGHT FROM THE STATE PRISON TO THE COURT-ROOM—THE LINE OF THE DEFENSE.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 24.—There was a panel of 48 jurors from which to select the 12 who are to try Frank E. Bassett for complicity in the murder of Frank Weisbecker, better known as "Stuttering Jack." Of this number 30 were drawn for this special case. By order of the court, they were drawn from those country towns in Fairfield County the farthest removed from Bridgeport, the scene of the murder and of the recent trial of Mrs. Lorena E. Alexander, Bassett's alleged accomplice. Ten towns were levied upon, and they each furnished three jurymen. The other 18 members of this panel are the remainder of a previous panel, drawn to try criminal cases in the February term of the Superior Court. Mrs. Alexander, the chief witness for the prosecution, was brought down by Warden Hewes, this morning, from the State prison in Wethersfield, in which she was sentenced to spend the rest of her life. She has grown quite fleshy in the three months of her imprisonment. She does not think this change is due to good health. She is employed in running a sewing-machine for the making of clothing for the prisoners. Bassett has been confined in the Bridgeport jail pending his trial.

The Superior Court was called to order by Sheriff Sanford, in the Bridgeport Court-house, at 2 P. M. Judges Loomis and Sanford occupied the bench. There was a very limited attendance of spectators; only half a dozen women were among them, one being Mrs. Bassett, the prisoner's mother. Within the rail were Mrs. Alexander and Lizzie Cavanagh. The latter was a witness on Mrs. Alexander's trial, and a companion and favorite of hers in times past. Mrs. Alexander was dressed in deep black, and wore a black veil, through which her stern face and cold, clear, searching eyes were distinctly visible. Miss Cavanagh is about 24 years of age, though dissolute habits have left their stamp upon her features, and she looks much older. She was neatly dressed in a pea-green suit, and wore a shawl and felt hat with a towering black feather. She has been living a doubtful life in New-Haven of late. The prisoner Bassett sat within the dock, plainly dressed, and, to all appearances, as respectable as the average young mechanic. There was nothing in his face or manner which would prejudice a juryman against him. State Attorney J. H. Olmstead, aided by Assistant City Attorney F. L. Holt, of this place, are the prosecuting officers. Bassett's friends have secured the services of ex-City Judge D. B. Lockwood and M. D. Wilbur as counsel.

Miller Ketchum, of Westport, one of the panel of jurors, said that he had made up his mind, and nothing would change it. He was excused by the court. Martin V. B. Rowland was a member of the jury which found Mrs. Alexander guilty of murder in the second degree, and he called attention to the fact, adding that he would rather have nothing to do with this case. Neither side objected to his serving in this case, and he was directed to remain in court. It was decided to examine the whole list of jurors, and to draw out those who were considered objectionable. The right of challenge was freely exercised by the defense, and 14 jurors were excused in this way. The Stamford residents particularly were objected to. This preliminary examination of jurors occupied nearly two hours. It resulted in finding 24 to whom neither the defense nor the prosecution interposed any objection. Clerk Blake mixed up the slips bearing their names and then drew out 12 of them. The remaining slips bore the names of the jurymen who will try Bassett. They are: William B. Weed, of Darien; David L. Rowland, of Weston; William W. Jennings, of Easton; William J. Finch, of Westport; William Ward, of Easton; William J. Dick, of Newtown; Frederick Chambers, of Newtown; Nathan B. Johnson, of Weston; Martin V. B. Rowland, of Weston; Nathan Dauchy, of Darien; Russell L. Hall, of New-Canaan; Benjamin K. Tompkins, of Greenwich.

The trial, in consequence of the engagements of one of the Judges, must be finished this week. The prosecution has subpœnaed nearly 30 witnesses, and very nearly the same ground will be gone over that was covered in the trial of Mrs. Alexander. The line of defense will be that Bassett was an accessory to the crime only after its commital. Jailer Wells, to whom he made a confession, will be called by the prosecution, and much is expected of his testimony. Mr. Wells refused to testify before the Coroner's jury last Fall, and was fined for contempt in consequence. His conduct has always appeared to the prosecution as "rather queer," to say the least. In his confession, Bassett says that Mrs. Alexander killed "Stuttering Jack" by applying the sponge of chloroform to his nose. He agrees with her in the story of their subsequent attempt to dispose of the body. Mrs. Alexander was as firm as ever, in conversation with Attorney Holt, to-day, in her statement that Bassett held the sponge, and to this statement she declared her determination to adhere on the witness-stand. The court will sit from 9 A. M. until 4:15 P. M. daily, until the trial is closed.

THE OSWEGO CITY BANK CLOSED.

APPOINTMENT OF A RECEIVER—RUN ON THE OSWEGO CITY SAVINGS BANK.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 24.—The City Bank, the oldest banking institution in Oswego, is closed to-day. This bank, of which Delos DeWolf, who owns a majority of the stock, is President, was established in 1850. Its capital stock was $220,000. Last week there was a run on the bank, and about $40,000 was withdrawn. On Monday last, at a meeting of the Board of Directors, it was decided to apply for the appointment of a Receiver, as the bank had not money enough on hand to pay the amount still due depositors, about $85,000. The petition asking for the appointment of a Receiver was signed by Charles H. Smythe, Mr. DeWolf's son-in-law, who holds $22,400 of the stock. It sets forth that the bank has met with considerable losses; that it has a large amount of assets not available for immediate use; that the bank is liable to depositors, payable on demand, in the sum of $85,000, and owes others moneys that it cannot immediately pay. Judge Noxon appointed F. W. Barker, of Syracuse, Receiver. The nominal assets of the bank are $300,000, and out of these enough can undoubtedly be realized to pay depositors in full.

The Oswego County Savings Bank has $12,000 in the City Bank. A run on the savings bank began this morning, and depositors were required to give 60 days' notice.

MARAUDING RECRUITS FOR SITTING BULL.

DEADWOOD, Dakota, Feb. 24.—A courier arrived at Fort Meade yesterday, bringing the news that two freight-wagon trains had been attacked by Indians a few miles from Rapid City. He stated that the Indians fired several volleys into the town to prevent the citizens from going to the rescue of the teamsters. Another band of Indians attacked the Sulphur Springs Station, on the Bismarck road, killing one man and running off four horses. Two companies of the Seventh Cavalry, under the command of Capt. French, started yesterday from Fort Meade in pursuit of the marauding savages. The general opinion is that the depredations were committed by Little Wolf's band of Cheyennes, which is making its way to Sitting Bull's camp.

CHIEF MOSES DISAPPOINTED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—Lieut. Wood, of Gen. Howard's staff, reports that he has delivered to Chief Moses the intelligence from the Interior Department that he cannot have the reservation he asked for last Fall through Gen. Howard. Moses expressed great disappointment at the denial of his request, but said that he would try to persuade his people to do the next best thing the Government would allow; but could not vouch for the manner in which they would receive such bad news.

THE GUARDIAN MUTUAL'S ASSETS.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—The hearing of the question for deciding the distribution of the assets of the Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New-York City, came up before Justice Learned to-day, at Chambers, in this city. Rufus W. Peckham appeared for Henry B. Pierson, the Receiver, Simon Rosendale, for the policy-holders, and Hon. Hamilton Harris for the company. After a short argument by Mr. Peckham, the further hearing in the matter was postponed until March 3.

THE GLOBE MUTUAL'S OFFICERS.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—Deputy Attorney-General Paige to-day said that no action had been taken as yet against the officers of the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company. The papers showing the condition of the company, and a letter from Superintendent Smyth, were in the hands of the Attorney-General, but no decision had been reached as to the action necessary upon them.

ILL HEALTH LEADING TO SUICIDE.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Feb. 24.—Mrs. John C. Clark, a well-known resident of East Waverly, committed suicide Sunday by poison, owing to ill health. She leaves a husband and two daughters. Her mother, it is now feared, is fatally ill from the shock caused by Mrs. Clark's death.

LONG ISLAND CITY'S TAXES.

STRIVING TO MAKE THEM LOWER.

ALDERMEN DISCUSSING PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CHARTER OF THE CITY OF CABBAGE FARMS.

The struggle against over-taxation and misgovernment which the people of Long Island City are making is likely, after all, to meet with some practical good, if the way in which the Board of Aldermen acted on the proposed charter amendments last night can be accepted as an indication of real reform. On Friday night last there were but six of the reform members of the board present, and three of the anti-reform or Administration members, who happed to be in the room slipped out at a side door and left the six without a quorum for the transaction of business. Some of the citizens interested in the reduction of the municipal salary-list and of expenses generally exerted themselves meantime, however, and succeeded in getting 11 members to last night's meeting, being more than two-thirds of the board. The Aldermen present were Messrs. Hallett, President; Sheridan, Petry, Hulsebusch, Morris, Reid, Weissenstein, Mitchell, Donnelly, Kehoe, and Stevenson. The last-named three are generally regarded as being in favor of the politicians' Government, whether the people like it or not. Alderman McLoughlin sent a letter to the board, in which he regretted that he was unable to be present owing to sickness, but saying that he favored the adoption of the proposed amendments generally. He believed, however, that in reducing the salaries, the Conference Committee of citizens and Aldermen had erred in reducing the salary of the Captain of Police, who is in reality the chief of the force in Long Island City, from $1,800 to $1,000. He did not think a competent man could serve for such a sum. The letter was placed on file, and Alderman Mitchell moved that the conference report on charter amendments be taken up and acted upon in sections, which was adopted.

Up to 10:30 o'clock last evening the board had acted on 10 out of the 21 amendments, and intended to complete the full task before adjourning. The amendments were taken up in order and adopted with very little alteration, most of the debating being brought up by Mr. Kehoe, who said he "wanted the whole thing discussed." The most important change made in the report was in respect to the composition of the future Board of Aldermen. At present it consists of 15 members, three from each ward, without compensation. The report advised that the board be composed of seven members, one from each ward, to be elected annually, two to be elected on a ticket at large, and to hold office for two years, the salary of each member to be $500 a year. The conference proposed as an offset to this salary expenditure to abolish other offices, imposing their duties on the Aldermen, and thus effect a substantial retrenchment. Alderman Sheridan thought it was a mistake to fix the term of a local Alderman at one year, because when he was beginning to understand the duties and business of the office his term was about expiring, and, unless he was re-elected, which was not always the case, his experience gained went for nothing. Mr. Petry concurred in this view. Mr. Kehoe thought it was a mistake to have but seven members of the board, as it was manifestly much easier to corrupt 7 men than 17. He believed that that was what defeated the bill last year in the Legislature for the reduction of fares on the Hunter's Point Ferry. The bill passed in the Assembly, where there were 128 members, but in the Senate, with only 32 members, it was killed. He favored having 11 Aldermen—two from each ward, and one elected on the general ticket at large. He believed one year was a long enough term also, as they got to understand too much about their business sometimes. Mr. Donnelly, Mr. Kehoe, and Mr. Weissenstein, all expressed the opinion that if an Alderman did his duty well one year the people would want him and elect him for another year.

Mr. Sheridan moved to make the salary of the City Clerk $1,200 instead of $1,000, in view of his many duties as ex officio Clerk, and without other compensation, on other boards, and the motion was agreed to. Mr. Kehoe moved to make the term of the Aldermen at Large one year, but it was lost by a vote of 8 to 2. He then moved that the Board of Aldermen consist of 11 members, as suggested, and it was carried by a vote of 6 to 4. Mr. Morris then moved that the salary be $300 a year to each Alderman, and it was adopted unanimously. When this large amount of business and some three or four other sections had been considered and acted on Alderman Sheridan moved to reconsider the whole subject as to the Aldermen. It was so ordered, and then he moved that the original report, providing for seven members at $500 each, be adopted, and it was adopted by a vote of 8 to 2.

The section providing for the payment of a salary of $2,500 to the City Treasurer was debated at length on a motion to make it $3,000, his expenses for clerk hire being heavy, but the motion was lost, 6 to 4. Another debate sprung up on the salary proposed for the Corporation Counsel, $1,200. Mr. Kehoe didn't think any good lawyer could be had for that money. He wanted to pay him at least $1,500, but his motion to make it that amount was lost by a vote of 9 to 1. The recommendation to abolish the office of Commissioner of Public Works was carried unanimously. The Aldermanic Committee on Roads and Streets are to be called on to attend to this duty. The section reducing the pay of the Police Captain to $1,000, Sergeants to $800, and patrolmen to $600, was adopted by a vote of 8 to 2.

Altogether, it is quite likely that the people of Long Island City will effect a reduction of $40,000 a year by the recommendations made by the conference committee, as the proposed amendments will be sent to the Legislature, with the concurrent desire and request for their passage of the Aldermen and the citizens of that tax-ridden community. Messrs. Welcott and Quinn, of Astoria, from the Committee of Citizens, were present last night at the meeting, and expressed themselves as much gratified with the progress being made.

REMOVING A DISHONEST TRUSTEE.

After having enjoyed for many years the reputation of being a man of wealth and sterling honesty, James H. Wheatley suddenly ran away from his home, No. 172 Remsen-street, Brooklyn, in August last, leaving behind him proofs that he was a defaulter to several estates of which he was a Trustee. He left his home Aug. 29, and two days later a member of his family received a letter from him in which he said he would not return until the trouble was blown over. He has not since been heard from. Wheatley was one of the Executors and Trustees of the estate of Howell L. Williams, who died in this City in July, 1874. His fellow-Executor and Trustee was Mr. Henry Amédée Vatable, of this City. The estate consisted altogether of personalty. The Trustees kept the money with the Dime Savings Bank, of Brooklyn, and the securities they deposited in a box in their joint names with the Long Island Safe Deposit Company. Mr. Vatable went to Europe last Summer, and was in Paris when informed of Wheatley's defalcation. He returned to this City in December, and made an investigation of the affairs of the Williams estate. He found that Wheatley had taken $34,000 worth of securities from the box in the possession of the Long Island Safe Deposit Company, and had also misapplied $1,500 or $2,000 of the income of the estate. He subsequently learned that Wheatley first hypothecated some of the stolen securities with the Fulton Bank of Brooklyn, and then gave that institution a power of attorney under which they were sold. A suit has been begun against Wheatley and the bank. An application was made to the Supreme Court several weeks ago for the removal of Wheatley from his Trusteeship. The case was referred to William A. Boyd, who took testimony in the matter Feb. 18, and then prepared a report recommending Wheatley's removal. Judge Donohue confirmed that report yesterday, and also appointed Mr. Vatable as sole Executor and Trustee of the despoiled estate.

A CENTENARIAN LECTURER.

There was a somewhat motley and curious gathering at St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church (colored) last evening, the occasion being the reappearance of one of those quaint figures which the anti-slavery movement brought into prominence. Sojourner Truth's lecture borrowed its significance altogether from her extreme age—at the lowest calculation 103 years, as she was liberated from slavery under the Emancipation act that took effect in 1817, and under the terms of the act must have been more than 40 years old. A nephew of her master, now an old man, says that slave Isabella was 43 or 44 at that date. She is still erect, speaks in a guttural and masculine, but very distinct, enunciation, and is still active and rapid in her movements. The lecture was a rambling discourse, and at its conclusion Sojourner Truth sang a hymn. At one time the half-forgotten figure that emerged from long obscurity last night was a familiar one at anti-slavery meetings, along with Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison, and Horace Greeley.

MARRIAGE OF A NEAPOLITAN DWARF.

A remarkable scene was presented in the Committee-room of the Board of Aldermen yesterday. An Italian couple entered the chamber, and, through an interpreter, expressed a desire to be united in wedlock by one of the City Fathers. Alderman Robert Hall immediately stepped forward and said he was willing to perform the ceremony.

"Where is the lady?" asked Mr. Hall.

"Here she is," replied the interpreter, at the same time introducing the bride, who was not much over 3 feet in height. Her liege lord was medium-sized. She wore the costume of a Neapolitan peasant, and, though obese, the pallid color of her face indicated that she was not in good health. After the Alderman had performed the ceremony, the pair left the room, followed by a large circle of their Italian acquaintances.

A REMARKABLE ANNIVERSARY.

A reception of distinguished citizens is being arranged to take place on the 10th of March, at the residence of Mr. Cyrus W. Field, in Gramercy Park, the event to be commemorated being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the first meeting of the projectors of the enterprise of laying a transatlantic telegraph cable, which was held in 1854. The first cable was laid four years later, and though it became inoperative in a very brief time after the congratulations of President Buchanan and Queen Victoria had been exchanged over it, it demonstrated the feasibility of the undertaking. One thousand invitations will be sent out for this reception, the guests being drawn mainly from the classes of scientific, commercial, and philanthropic gentlemen. The cards have been already prepared, and are unique and highly appropriate in design. Allegorical figures of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America occupy the four corners of the tickets, a cable wire being entwined around them all as a border. The vignette of the cards is a group of portraits of the chief projectors and promoters of ocean telegraphy.

MR. F. A. FREEMAN'S ARREST.

HE IS STILL IN CUSTODY OF A DEPUTY SHERIFF—INDIGNANT AT THE "OUTRAGE"—WHAT HIS LAWYER AND OTHERS SAY.

Mr. Frederick A. Freeman, the ex-President of the Widows' and Orphans' Life Insurance Company, who was arrested on Friday night last at the instance of Mr. Henry B. Pierson in a suit involving over $250,000, spent the business hours of yesterday in his office, at the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, although still in charge of Deputy Sheriff McGonigal. He declared he had made no effort to secure the $300,000 bail, in default of which he is still in custody, and did not propose to do so. "My counsel, Mr. John E. Parsons," said Mr. Freeman, "is too unwell to come down town to-day, and nothing is being done in the matter. He will probably be out to-morrow."

"And then a motion to reduce the amount of bail will be made, will it not?" asked the reporter.

"Not at all, Sir," Mr. Freeman answered, emphatically; "but, on the contrary, a motion will at once be made to vacate the order of arrest."

Mr. Freeman professed great indignation at the "outrage" put upon him by his arrest on such a charge, and declared he was entirely innocent. "It was merely a stock operation," said he. "I owned certain stock and I sold it, and I suppose I had a right to sell it at the best advantage I could." The Deputy Sheriff in charge of Mr. Freeman said that the latter would be permitted to return to the hotel for the night, instead of being taken to Ludlow-Street Jail.

Mr. Albon P. Man, of the firm of Man & Parsons, attorneys for Mr. Freeman, said yesterday that he preferred not to make public the affidavits upon which Judge Donohue issued the order of arrest, but he admitted that the statement published in THE TIMES of yesterday was correct. In regard to what future action would be taken by counsel with reference to the procuring of bail or the securing of a vacation of the order of arrest, Mr. Man declined to make any statement. "It is unfair," he added, "to judge of a charge of conspiracy from the ex parte affidavit of one man in regard to transactions which took place seven years ago. So far as I have been able to learn the whole transaction which they call a conspiracy was as fair and honorable as any ever made. The troubles of the Guardian Mutual Company were not caused by this transaction, and the men accused are all honorable gentlemen."

"But it is charged that over $250,000 was paid for stock worth only $88,000. How about that?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, that's all nonsense," answered Mr. Man, and no further explanation could be got from him.

One of the parties interested in the suit on the side of Receiver Pierson, corroborated THE TIMES' account of the charges against Mr. Freeman, and said that nothing further needed to be added.

Mr. Sheppard Homans, one of the persons named in the affidavits as having been a party to the alleged conspiracy, said yesterday that no papers had been served upon him, but he was ready if wanted. "I was not an officer or a Director of either the Reserve Mutual or the Guardian Mutual Companies at that time," Mr. Homans said, "and I had no interest in the transfer of the stock. I was a Director of the Widows' and Orphans' Company before Mr. Freeman came in, and before it was absorbed by the Mutual Protection Company, and I opposed the transfer."

Mr. George Holbrook, another of the persons named in the affidavits, reiterated the statements made by him on Sunday evening and added that he had been served with a notice to appear in court when the suit came on. "I suppose they want me as a witness," said Mr. Holbrook. He has reconsidered his purpose to issue a card to the public. "I have been interviewed all day about the subject," said he, "and there doesn't seem to be any necessity for me to assert my innocence in a card."

It was learned yesterday that Mr. Freeman went abroad very soon after the transfer of the 3,533 shares of stock, in 1872, and has remained abroad most of the time since until about a month ago. It was stated that Mr. Freeman expected an attack from another quarter than Receiver Pierson and his recent open return to this City is said to be because he believed he had satisfactorily arranged for the expected attack. The suit by Mr. Pierson had not been anticipated. About two weeks ago Mr. Freeman was elected Second Vice-President of the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company by a majority of one share, after a very bitter contest, and his relations with some of the other officers of the company are said to be anything but pleasant. There appears to be a long story back of this election, the pith of which is said to be that Mr. Freeman's father, Pliny, the President of the company, is about to go South for his health, and desired that some one should be in the company to look after the Freeman interests. Pliny Freeman and his relatives own a controlling interest in the Globe Mutual's stock, and the old gentleman decided that his son Frederick would be the right man to attend to the family's stock. The opposition to the latter's election was strong and outspoken, but unsuccessful, and the President's son now occupies the position of Second Vice-President.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT VETERANS.

The Veteran Corps of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., sat down to their annual dinner last evening at the Metropolitan Hotel, and after discussing the menu, enjoyed speeches and listened to witty reminiscences of their camp life. The dining-room was decorated with flags, while on the table of the President, Col. L. Aspinwall, a small statue of a National Guardsman was placed. About 50 veterans and 20 invited guests were present. Among the more prominent were Gen. W. F. Smith, Gen. S. L. Woodford, Lieut.-Col. J. Otis, Major E. H. Kent, Quartermaster-General Crawford, Paymaster W. R. Ogden, Col. J. T. Camp, and Chaplain J. P. Jardine. Immediately after the dessert had been served, a shout of laughter greeted the arrival of waiters with trays bearing coffee in tin mugs and hard-tack. "That looks like camp life," cried many as the rations were placed before the guests. The toast "America" was given with three rousing cheers, and then the entire party rose and sang with feeling "My country 'tis of thee." Col. Congdon, late President of the corps, responded to the toast to the Veteran Corps, and then President Aspinwall called upon Gen. S. L. Woodford to respond to "The State of New-York." The speaker began by relating his Army experience, beginning with his enlistment in the "awkward squad" in the regiment, and then, passing to the subject of the toast, said an American State meant the elevation of manhood. It was the ladder by which men rose to something better, more noble, and with their rise raised their fellow-men also. The State provided for the education of its youth, tolerated the churches, and enforced order and respect for the law. If the laws were defied, the National Guard was ready to enforce obedience. Speeches were also made by Gen. Smith, Norman C. White, and others.

ON TRIAL A SECOND TIME FOR ARSON.

The second trial of Abraham D. Freeman and Charles Bernstein, indicted for arson in the first degree, was resumed yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Barrett. On the first trial the jury disagreed. The prosecution is represented by Assistant District Attorney Rollins, and the defense by Counselor Edwin M. Fox. During the greater part of yesterday District Attorney Phelps and Assistant District Attorney Lyon and Russell were present. The empaneling of a jury occupied from 10:30 A. M. until 5:30 o'clock P. M. The defense made 20 peremptory challenges, and the prosecution 10. As the tenth juror took his seat, Mr. Fox raised the point that under the statute he was entitled to the full limit of peremptory challenge for each prisoner. Judge Barrett, however, held that the defense was entitled to only 20 challenges. After the opening by Assistant District Attorney Rollins, and the examination of Isaac Koniegsburg for the prosecution, a recess was taken until 8 o'clock P. M. The witnesses subsequently examined for the prosecution were Fire Marshal Sheldon and private Dempsey, of the Fire Department. The cross-examination of the latter was not ended until 11 o'clock, when the court adjourned until 9:30 o'clock this morning, and the jury were locked up for the night.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

Hugh Rourke, of No. 964 Tenth-avenue, last evening fell from the platform of the New-York Elevated Railroad at Fifty-ninth-street and Ninth-avenue, and was almost instantly killed.

William Moore, of No. 228 Second-street, last evening, while putting up a water-leader on No. 19 Broad-street, was struck on the head by a brick which fell from the cornice. He was knocked from the ladder he was standing on to the ground, a distance of 20 feet, and had his skull broken and received serious internal injuries. He was removed in a dying condition to the Chambers-Street Hospital.

THE WILL OF ANTONIO CASANOVA.

The will of Antonio Casanova, deceased, was offered for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The testator directs his wife, whom he appoints his Executrix, to pay all the expenses of masses for his soul, and all his just debts and funeral expenses. To his son, Joaquin Casanova, he gives $20,000, in addition to such other sums as he may be entitled to out of the estate; to his grandsons, Andrés and Miguel A. Casanova, he gives $10,000 each, and provides that in case any or either of them shall contest this will, or take any legal proceedings concerning the testator's estate, they shall thereby forfeit such legacies. He also gives $2,000 to Samuel Trum, overseer of the testator's estate, Tontes; $2,000 to the heirs of Joseph Tirona, and $1,000 to George M. Fowler. The remainder of the estate he divides equally between his eight children and two grandchildren. The testator also "frees and discharges from all claims of servitude" a negress named Manuela, who is now a house servant in Cienfuegos, and also her children and grandchildren, and he also frees a mulatto named Norberta, now on the Tontes estate.

JOHN SCANNELL'S DIAMOND PIN.

OFFERED FOR SALE ON THE STREET BY A MAN FROM WHOM IT IS SNATCHED—THE CAPTURE OF THE SUPPOSED THIEF LEADS TO THE ARREST OF THE MAN WHO TRIED TO SELL THE GEM.

Jacob Meyers, of No. 205 East Twentieth-street, stood on the Bowery, between Broome and Grand streets, on the 20th inst., surrounded by a crowd, to whom he was exhibiting a fine diamond scarf-pin, worth about $900, with the design of selling it. Frank Watson, of No. 37 Forsyth-street, elbowed his way through the crowd and, snatching the pin from Myers' hands, ran off with it. A chase ensued, and Detective Wade, of the Tenth Precinct, finally captured the fugitive, and locked him up, and placed the pin in the hands of Capt. Allaire. Watson was arraigned before Justice Murray, in the Essex Market Police Court, on the following day, and declared that the pin did not belong to Meyers, claiming that the latter had stolen it, although he [Watson] did not know from whom. Meyers having failed to call for the jewel at the station-house, Capt. Allaire put some faith in Watson's story, and began an investigation into the matter, and ascertained that the jewel belonged to John Scannell, of No. 324 East Twenty-sixth-street, who, in 1872, shot and killed Thomas Donohue in Johnson's Pool-rooms, at Twenty-eighth-street and Broadway, and who was acquitted on his second trial on the plea of insanity. Scannell at once recognized the pin when Capt. Allaire yesterday exhibited it to him, but was greatly surprised at seeing it in the Captain's hands, supposing it had been lying in a bureau drawer. It was found that the drawer had been tampered with, and from a description of Myers, Scannell recognized him as the painter who, a few days previous to the 20th inst., had had a contract for painting the interior of his residence. Scannell made a complaint of theft against Myers, who was arrested last night and will be arraigned in court to-day.

ARMY AND NAVY AFFAIRS.

NO EVIDENCE OF COWARDICE AGAINST MAJOR RENO—CAPT. BLAIR DISMISSED THE SERVICE—NAVAL ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—It is understood that the Court of Inquiry convened at the request of Major Marcus A. Reno, of the Seventh Cavalry, to inquire into the charges that Major Reno had, at the battle of Little Big Horn (the Custer massacre) been guilty of cowardice and remissness in the discharge of his duty, will report that the inquiry has not deduced evidence against him which would warrant a trial by court-martial.

In the case of Capt. Blair the sentence is dismissal from the service. The case will go to the President for his approval.

Master A. H. Cobb has been ordered to the Portsmouth, at Norfolk, and Passed Assistant Surgeon John C. Wise to duty at the Norfolk Navy-yard. Ensign James T. Smith has been detached from the Portsmouth and ordered to the New-Hampshire, at Port Royal, S. C. Midshipman W. H. Allen, detached from the Essex, South Atlantic Station, has reported his arrival home, and been placed on waiting orders. Passed Assistant Surgeon P. M. Rixey has been detached from the Norfolk Navy-yard and ordered to the Tallapoosa. Assistant Surgeon E. H. Marsteller has been detached from the Tallapoosa and placed on waiting orders.

C. K. Peck and William Harmon, Government contractors on the Missouri River, to-day filed with the Secretary of War a communication charging Gen. William B. Hazen, United States Army, with conduct unbecoming an officer. It is understood that they offered to substantiate their statements with the testimony, and to appear before the Judge Advocate General.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—1 A. M.—Warm southerly winds and clear weather continue in the Southern States, with less pressure in the interior. An area of low barometer is central in Missouri, and rain and snow are reported from the North-west, with colder northerly winds in the northern portion. Light snow prevails in the lake region, with cold easterly winds. Cold westerly winds and clear weather prevail in New-England. The cloudiness has increased, with threatening weather, in the Middle States, where the winds have shifted to easterly, with falling barometer in the western portion. Generally clear weather has prevailed in California, and rain in the north Pacific coast region. The rivers have fallen 30 inches at Nashville, and 7 inches at Louisville, and risen 8 inches at Memphis.

INDICATIONS.

For the Middle States, easterly to southerly winds, with increasing cloudiness, snow, and rain, and during the day slowly rising temperature and falling barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, slightly warmer south-east to south-west winds, falling barometer, increasing cloudiness, and in the northern portion light rain.

For the Gulf States, warm southerly to westerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and falling barometer, followed in the western portions by a slight fall in temperature, rising barometer, and areas of light rain.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy weather and rain, falling, followed by rising, barometer, east to south winds shifting to westerly, and, during Tuesday night, lower temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, during Tuesday winds, shifting to northerly and westerly, rain and snow, followed by colder, partly cloudy weather and rising barometer.

For the upper lake region, cloudy weather and snow, falling, followed by rising barometer, variable winds, shifting during the afternoon or evening to northerly and westerly, with lower temperature.

For the lower lake region, cloudy weather and snow, falling barometer, variable winds, mostly from east to south, and slight changes in temperature.

For New-England, cold, westerly winds and partly cloudy weather during a portion of the day, with a slight rise in barometer, followed during the evening by threatening weather and snow, winds shifting to north-east and south-east, and falling barometer.

For the Pacific coast region partly cloudy weather, with light rain north of California.

The rivers will change but slightly.

Cautionary signals continue at Milwaukee, Grand Haven, Ludington, Smithville, Wilmington, Macon, Cape Lookout, Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Cape Henry, Norfolk, Lewes, Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Sandy Hook, and New-York.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1878.	1879.		1878.	1879.
3 A. M.	37°	24°	3:30 P. M.	42°	[illegible]
6 A. M.	37°	21°	6 P. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]
9 A. M.	40°	21°	9 P. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]
12 M.	42°	24°	12 P. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]

Average temperature yesterday [illegible]
Average temperature for corresponding date last year [illegible]

FOREIGN MAILS FOR MARCH.

The following is a schedule of steamers appointed to convey the United States mails to Europe during March:

Date of Sailing.	Name of Steamer.	Port of Destination and Intermediate Ports of Call.	Hour of Closing Mail at Post Office.
March 1	[illegible]	Queenstown	8:00 A. M.
March 1	Devonia	Glasgow	8:00 A. M.
March 1	Zeeland	Antwerp	9:00 A. M.
March 1	Rhein	Bremen	11:30 A. M.
March 5	Scheidam	Rotterdam	11:30 A. M.
March 5	Parthia	Queenstown	11:30 A. M.
March 5	Amerique	Havre	1:00 P. M.
March 6	Frisia	Hamburg	12:00 M.
March 6	City of Montreal	Queenstown	12:00 M.
March 8	Neckar	Bremen	11:30 A. M.
March 8	Britannic	Queenstown	12:00 M.
March 8	Ethiopia	Glasgow	12:00 M.
March 11	Wisconsin	Queenstown	5:00 A. M.
March 12	Bothnia	Queenstown	6:00 A. M.
March 12	Republic	Queenstown	[illegible]
March 13	Herder	Hamburg	10:00 A. M.
March 15	City of Berlin	Queenstown	8:30 A. M.
March 15	Anchoria	Glasgow	8:30 A. M.
March 15	Main	Southampton and Bremen	11:30 A. M.
March 15	Rotterdam	Rotterdam	11:30 A. M.
March 18	Montana	Queenstown	12:00 M.
March 19	Abyssinia	Queenstown	12:30 P. M.
March 19	Labrador	Havre	1:00 P. M.
March 20	Gellert	Hamburg	12:00 M.
March 20	City of New-York	Queenstown	12:00 M.
March 22	Mosel	Southampton and Bremen	11:30 A. M.
March 22	Germanic	Queenstown	12:00 M.
March 22	Bolivia	Glasgow	12:00 M.
March 25	Wyoming	Queenstown	5:00 A. M.
March 26	Batavia	Queenstown	6:00 A. M.
March 26	Switzerland	Antwerp	6:00 A. M.
March 26	W. A. Scholten	Rotterdam	11:30 A. M.
March 27	Adriatic	Queenstown	6:00 A. M.
March 27	Lessing	Hamburg	12:00 M.
March 29	City of Richmond	Queenstown	7:00 A. M.
March 29	Circassia	Glasgow	7:00 A. M.
March 29	Oder	Southampton and Bremen	11:30 A. M.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE COMPANY.

From the thirty-third annual statement of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., it appears that the net assets, on Jan. 1, 1878, were $45,672,083 57. The receipts during the past year were $9,420,424 40, and the disbursements $8,867,325 62. Of the latter, policy-holders received $7,312,762 09, and the salaries were $88,712 24. The net assets, on Dec. 31, 1878, were $46,225,182 44. The surplus on that date over all liabilities, including the amount required to reinsure outstanding risks, amounted to $3,404,076 75. The expense of management during the past year was 5.57 per cent. of the receipts; 64,979 policies, insuring $170,312,184, were in force on Dec. 31, 1878.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION—Feb. 24.

SUMMARY.

The bill accepting Mr. Bennett's ship Jeannette for Arctic explorations and that amending the Freedmen's Savings Bank charter were passed by the Senate without discussion. Mr. Windom's joint resolution regarding the migration of colored people was taken up, but, the morning hour expiring, it was laid aside, and the Senate resumed consideration of the Army Appropriation bill. After considerable discussion, Mr. Howe's amendment, making railroad companies doing a telegraph business liable to the same restrictions as telegraph companies, was adopted. Mr. Eaton finally moved to strike out the railroad telegraph clause as amended, which was rejected. Finally the bill was reported to the Senate and passed. The Yellow Fever bill was then taken up and several amendments were adopted. During the evening several attempts were made to obtain a quorum, and at midnight the Sergeant-at-Arms was instructed to request absent Senators to attend. An hour later he reported, but as only two or three additional members appeared he was instructed to compel the attendance of the absentees. This is said to be the first time such an order has been made. At 2:30 A. M. the Senate was still in session.

The House of Representatives resumed consideration of the Internal Revenue bill, and all the remaining amendments, except the one fixing the date on which the new tobacco tax shall take effect, were rejected and a conference committee ordered. Under the call of States several bills were introduced, some of which were of a financial nature. Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill making appropriations for public buildings, which motion was defeated. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, appropriating $16,936,000, was then read and passed under a suspension of the rules. At 5:20 P. M. the House took a recess till morning.

SENATE.

BENNETT'S ARCTIC SHIP.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to accept for the purpose of a voyage of exploration by way of Behring's Straits, the ship Jeannette, tendered by James Gordon Bennett for that purpose. Passed.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Deficiency Appropriation bill, with amendments, and gave notice that he would call it up as soon as the Army bill was disposed of.

THE FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS BANK.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, called up the bill reported a few days ago from the Committee on Finance, amending the charter of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company. Passed. It repeals the act of June 20, 1874, providing for the appointment of three commissioners, and authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint one commissioner to manage the business of the institution.

ARREARS OF PENSIONS.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, submitted an amendment to the bill making an appropriation to pay arrears of pensions, so as to suspend the operation of all laws providing for a sinking fund and applying the surplus revenue in the Treasury, after paying current expenses, to the payment of arrears of pensions. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

THE MIGRATION OF COLORED PEOPLE.

Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, called up the resolution submitted by him on the 16th of January for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the expediency and practicability of promoting the migration of colored persons from States where they cannot enjoy their constitutional rights.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, opposed the resolution and said it contained an implication that in certain Congressional districts colored people were not allowed to vote.

Mr. WINDOM said he would leave out the words to which the Senate objected.

Pending discussion, the morning hour expired, and the subject was laid aside, but Mr. WINDOM gave notice that he would press its consideration again to-morrow.

THE PENSION ARREARS APPROPRIATION.

Mr. WINDOM, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported with amendments the House bill making an appropriation to pay arrears of pensions. It was placed on the calendar.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the unfinished business, being the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. JONES, of Florida, who held the floor at the adjournment on Saturday, continued his argument in favor of allowing railroads to use their telegraph lines for commercial purposes. He referred to the act of 1866, and argued that it gave telegraph companies a national character. At the present time 95 per cent. of the telegraph business of the country was carried on by a corporation which owed its existence to the State of New-York. By the act of 1866 it was enabled to exercise its corporate powers in every State in the Union. He referred to the Florida case, decided in the Supreme Court of the United States, and reported in Sixth Otto, construing the act of 1866, and argued that the effect of that decision was to the effect that it was the intention of Congress, by the act of 1866, to give to the telegraph company the right to transfer itself from one State to another; indeed to every State in the Union, and carry on its business.

Mr. BAYARD said that when he considered the character of these questions, brought up here on appropriation bills, it almost seemed as if the relations of the Federal and State Governments were as unsettled as they were in 1789. He trusted the good sense of the country would be awakened to the extreme danger of thus legislating upon appropriation bills. He denied the power of Congress to pass the proposed legislation, and argued that if Congress had the power to add to the powers of corporations created by the States, it had the power to detract from those powers. Was it possible that all the capital invested in telegraphs under State charters was to be injured by a majority vote of the two Houses of Congress? If Congress could turn a railroad company into a telegraph company, it could turn it into a manufacturing company. If Congress could grant telegraph powers to a railroad company, why not grant it banking powers? He hoped Senators would pause before they committed themselves to this doctrine.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, said that when he submitted his amendment, requiring railroad companies to file their written acceptance of the restrictions and obligations imposed on telegraph companies by title 65 of the Revised Statutes before using their lines for commercial purposes, he had no idea that such a debate would grow out of it. He spoke in favor of his amendment, and agreed with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. Bayard] that Congress had not the power to confer banking powers upon railroad companies if it had power to confer telegraphic privileges upon them. He opposed the amendment of Mr. Jones, submitted on Saturday, and argued that it was a substantial grant to any railroad company to construct and maintain telegraph lines.

Mr. CONKLING said he would vote to strike out the provision touching telegraphy whatever shape it might assume. He would do so because it was legislation upon an appropriation bill; besides, it was a great and complicated subject, and should be carefully considered.

Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts, said that nearly every State which incorporated a railroad company made its stockholders liable for its debts to large amounts. Did the Senator from Florida, [Mr. Jones,] by his bill, propose to render the private property of railroad stockholders liable for a new business which the stockholders in the roads did not propose to undertake when they subscribed for their stock in the railroad?

Mr. JONES replied that there was nothing compulsory in the proposition. It was voluntary with the railroads whether they would undertake the transmission of commercial telegrams or not.

Mr. MERRIMON, of North Carolina, argued that Congress had the power to pass the proposed measure. The Western Union Telegraph Company was organized by the State of New-York for the transmission of news throughout the country. Congress had the power to regulate the transmission of news just as it had the power to regulate our postal system. He did not doubt that Congress had power to create a great corporation for the transmission of news or for carrying the mails throughout the world.

The pending question being on the amendment of Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, providing that railroad companies before using their telegraph lines for commercial purposes shall file their written acceptance of the restrictions and obligations imposed on telegraph companies by title 65 of the Revised Statutes, it was agreed to—yeas 30, nays 23, as follows. [Republicans in roman; Democrats in *italics*; Independents in SMALL CAPITALS:]

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, *Barnum*, Blaine, Burnside, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Cameron of Wisconsin, Chandler, Coke, Conkling, DAVIS of Illinois, Dawes, Dorsey, *Eaton*, Edmunds, Ferry, *Garland*, *Groome*, Hamlin, Hill, Hoar, Howe, Jones of Nevada, Kellogg, Kirkwood, McMillan, Matthews, *Maxey*, Mitchell, *Morgan*, Morrill, Rollins, Sargent, Saunders, *Voorhees*, Wadleigh, *Whyte*, Windom—38.

NAYS—Messrs. *Bailey*, *Barnum*, *Bayard*, *Beck*, *Butler*, *Cockrell*, *Coke*, *Davis* of West Virginia, *Dennis*, *Gordon*, *Grover*, *Harris*, *Hereford*, *Jones* of Florida, *Kernan*, *Lamar*, *McCreery*, *McDonald*, *McPherson*, *Merrimon*, *Patterson*, *Saulsbury*, *Shields*, *Wallace*, *Withers*—23.

The question then recurred on the amendment of Mr. JONES, of Florida, providing that telegrams may be sent by railroad companies, &c., "which are hereby authorized to construct, maintain, and operate telegraph lines, and to use the lines or wires they now have for the general public and the Government, subject to all the provisions of title 65 of the Revised Statutes of the United States." Rejected—yeas, 26, nays, 33.

Mr. BECK submitted an amendment repealing so much of the Revised Statutes as authorizes the United States to acquire title to, or obtain possession of, telegraph lines within the United States, and declaring that all contracts with existing companies giving the United States that authority, null and void.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, demanded a division of the question, as the vote should be taken on the first part of the amendment in regard to repealing certain parts of title 65 of the Revised Statutes. So ordered.

The first part of the amendment was rejected—yeas 33, nays 35, and Mr. Beck withdrew the remainder of the amendment.

Mr. CONKLING submitted an amendment "providing, however, that every such railroad company, chartered or authorized by a State, shall have first obtained from the State by which it was created the right to do so." Rejected—yeas 22, nays 39.

Mr. EDMUNDS submitted, in lieu of the clause of the House bill, an amendment directing the Postmaster-General to report to the next Congress upon the practicability and economy of establishing a system of postal telegraph. Rejected—yeas 20, nays 43. [Republicans in Roman; Democrats in *italics*; Independents in SMALL CAPITALS,] as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Blaine, Booth, Burnside, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Cameron of Wisconsin, Chandler, Dawes, Edmunds, Hamlin, Kirkwood, McMillan, Mitchell, Morrill, Oglesby, Paddock, Patterson, Sargent, *Shields*, Spencer—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, *Bailey*, *Barnum*, *Bayard*, *Beck*, Bruce, *Cockrell*, *Coke*, Conkling, Conover, DAVIS of Illinois, *Davis* of West Virginia, *Dennis*, Dorsey, *Eaton*, *Eustis*, *Garland*, *Gordon*, *Grover*, *Harris*, *Hereford*, Hill, Howe, Ingalls, *Jones* of Florida, *Kernan*, *Lamar*, *McCreery*, *McDonald*, *McPherson*, Matthews, *Maxey*, *Merrimon*, *Morgan*, Plumb, *Saulsbury*, *Saunders*, *Thurman*, *Voorhees*, Wadleigh, *Wallace*, *Whyte*, *Withers*—43.

Mr. EATON, of Connecticut, then moved to strike out the House clause allowing railroad companies to use the telegraph lines for commercial purposes, as amended by the Senate. Rejected—yeas 28, nays 31, as follows. [Republicans in roman; Democrats in *italics*:]

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, *Barnum*, *Bayard*, Blaine, Burnside, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Cameron of Wisconsin, Chandler, Conkling, Conover, *Eaton*, Ferry, Hill, Hoar, Howe, Ingalls, Kellogg, *McDonald*, McMillan, Mitchell, Morrill, Rollins, Sargent, *Saulsbury*, Saunders, Wadleigh, Windom—28.

NAYS—Messrs. *Beck*, Booth, *Butler*, *Cockrell*, *Coke*, *Davis* of West Virginia, Dawes, *Garland*, *Gordon*, *Grover*, *Harris*, *Hereford*, *Jones* of Florida, *Kernan*, Kirkwood, *McCreery*, *McPherson*, Matthews, *Maxey*, *Merrimon*, *Morgan*, Oglesby, Paddock, Plumb, *Shields*, Spencer, *Thurman*, *Voorhees*, *Wallace*, *Whyte*, *Withers*—31.

The clause as retained in the bill reads: "For cost of telegrams; and telegrams are authorized to be transmitted by railroad companies which have telegraph lines, and which shall file their written acceptance of the restrictions and obligations imposed on telegraph companies by title 65 of the Revised Statutes, for the Government and for the general public, at rates to be fixed by the Government according to the provisions of title 65 of the Revised Statutes."

Mr. PADDOCK, of Nebraska, submitted an amendment appropriating $50,000 for the construction of a military post in Northern Nebraska or Dakota. Agreed to.

Mr. CONKLING moved to apply $100,000 of the $250,000 appropriated for the manufacture of arms, to the purchase of such magazine guns as the Secretary of War may select for competition trial in the hands of troops in the field before any such gun shall be adopted, provided such arms shall be secured during the next year. Rejected—yeas 12, nays 43.

A number of amendments were submitted and ruled out on points of order that they proposed new legislation.

The bill, having been considered in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, and the question being on concurring in the amendments made in committee, Mr. BECK demanded a separate vote on the amendment made in committee striking out the House clause forbidding the use of troops at the polls.

The amendment of the committee was sustained, and the section was struck out—yeas 34, nays 33—as follows: [Republicans in roman, Democrats in *italics*:]

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Blaine, Booth, Bruce, Burnside, Cameron of Wisconsin, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Chandler, Conkling, Conover, Dawes, Dorsey, Edmunds, Ferry, Hamlin, Hoar, Ingalls, Jones of Nevada, Kellogg, Kirkwood, McMillan, Matthews, Mitchell, Morrill, Oglesby, Paddock, Patterson, Plumb, Rollins, Saunders, Teller, Windom, Wadleigh—34.

NAYS—Messrs. *Bailey*, *Barnum*, *Bayard*, *Beck*, *Butler*, *Cockrell*, *Coke*, *Davis* of West Virginia, *Dennis*, *Eaton*, *Garland*, *Gordon*, *Grover*, *Harris*, *Hereford*, *Hill*, *Jones* of Florida, *Kernan*, *Lamar*, *McCreery*, *McDonald*, *McPherson*, *Maxey*, *Merrimon*, *Morgan*, *Randolph*, *Saulsbury*, *Shields*, *Thurman*, *Voorhees*, *Wallace*, *Whyte*, *Withers*—33.

On motion of Mr. GORDON the Senate non-concurred in the amendment made in Committee of the Whole, striking out the section authorizing the President to detail Army officers for military instruction to students of colleges or universities.

Mr. JONES, of Florida, renewed his amendment, made in the Committee of the Whole, authorizing the companies to construct, maintain, and operate telegraph lines, &c., and to use the lines or wires they now have as above stated. Rejected by a rising vote—yeas 19, nays 20.

The other amendments made in Committee of the Whole were concurred in, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

THE ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. HARRIS, of Tennessee, moved to take up the Senate bill to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States, and to establish a Bureau of Public Health.

Some discussion followed as to the order of business, Mr. Allison, of Iowa, urging the consideration of the Deficiency Appropriation bill, Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, the Geneva Award bill, and Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, the proposed constitutional amendment against the payment of disloyal claims.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASE BILL.

The Senate then, by a vote of 45 to 14, proceeded with the bill to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases, &c.

Mr. EDMUNDS objected to that part of the bill charging the Bureau of Health with the execution of all laws for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the District of Columbia. He moved to strike it out. Rejected—yeas 25, nays 24.

Mr. EUSTIS, of Louisiana, submitted an amendment, so as to continue the act in force four years.

Mr. MORGAN, of Alabama, submitted an amendment requiring the members of the Bureau of Health to visit personally all places in this country during epidemic diseases, and remain there during the prevalence of the disease. Rejected.

At 8 o'clock it was discovered that no quorum was present.

Mr. BECK submitted a resolution declaring that only six working days remain, and as there are important appropriation bills to be considered, therefore the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to compel the attendance of absent Senators.

After discussing the resolution and points of order at some length, it was withdrawn, the attendance of a quorum having been secured.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to strike out the clause giving the Bureau of Health supervision of the Marine Hospital Service.

During a colloquy between Messrs. MATTHEWS and EDMUNDS, the former spoke of the change of title of the Supervising Surgeon of the Marine Hospital Service. Hereafter he would be known as the Director-General of Health.

Mr. EDMUNDS—A change of name only—that will stop the yellow fever, I suppose.

Mr. MATTHEWS—Oh, no. I can stop the yellow fever. I am told that refrigeration is a perfect cure, by the destruction of the germs, and if I could only make use of the Senator from Vermont, I could stop it. [Great laughter on the floor and in the galleries.]

The amendment of Mr. Edmunds was rejected—yeas 17, nays 23.

Mr. HARRIS, of Tennessee, submitted an amendment providing that nothing in the act shall be so construed as to supersede or impair any sanitary law of any State. Agreed to.

After some discussion, the committee having charge of the bill consented to the striking out of the clause giving the Bureau of Health charge of the improvement of the sanitary condition of the District of Columbia.

Mr. THURMAN submitted an amendment forbidding the Director-General of Health from quarantining any place, but allowing him to establish stations for the disinfection of passengers, baggage, &c. Agreed to.

Mr. KERNAN submitted an amendment to strike out the clause authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint a United States Health Officer for any port where the local Health Officers shall neglect to carry out the rules prescribed by the Bureau of Health for the disinfection of vessels, cargoes, crews, &c.

At 10:50 P. M. the fact was developed that no quorum was present. A call of the Senate was ordered, and 39 Senators responded—just a quorum.

The roll being called on Mr. KERNAN'S amendment only 36 Senators [no quorum] answered.

Mr. HARRIS moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to request the attendance of absent Senators, and, if necessary, to bring them in.

A long debate ensued as to whether the Senate should direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to request the attendance of absent Senators, or to bring them in.

A vote being taken on the question whether a motion to compel the attendance of absent Senators should be preceded by a motion to request their attendance, it resulted—yeas 24, nays 12; but the presiding officer [Mr. Ferry, of Michigan] ruled that it was not decisive, as less than a quorum had voted.

Another discussion of fine points of parliamentary law arose upon this ruling, Messrs. HILL, THURMAN, and others contending that the presence of a quorum is not requisite for the decision of such a question, and the contrary view taken by Messrs. GARLAND, CAMERON of Wisconsin, and others.

At midnight the wearisome discussion was cut short by an agreement that the Sergeant-at-Arms should be instructed to request the attendance of absent Senators.

After an hour's waiting for a report from the Sergeant-at-Arms concerning the execution of the order of the Senate, Mr. VOORHEES took the floor and severely animadverted (as he had done during the discussion above indicated) upon the refusal of those absent to exercise the constitutional power of the Senate to compel the attendance of its own members. He said he wished to inform the country that upon a question involving the exclusion of pestilence from the United States, the Senate declined to exercise the power conferred upon it by the Constitution, and instead of compelling members who are sleeping in their beds or enjoying themselves at foreign Ministers' balls, to come here and attend to their public duties, had merely "requested" their attendance. He felt distressed and humiliated that a quorum could not be obtained to consider a bill of this paramount importance.

At 1:25 the Sergeant-at-Arms reported that, in obedience to the order of the Senate, he had requested Senators Conkling, Howe, Chaffee, McPherson, Burnside, Sharon, Wallace, Davis of West Virginia, Barnum, Bruce, Anthony, Bayard, Blaine, and Jones of Nevada, to attend. Furthermore, that Messrs. Chaffee, McPherson, Sharon, Bruce, and Wallace were detained at their homes by sickness; that Messrs. Anthony, Blaine, and Davis are paired; that Messrs. Burnside, Jones of Nevada, and Howe had reported in person, and that messengers sent for the other Senators had not returned.

Mr. HARRIS thereupon moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to compel the attendance of absent Senators, except such as are ill, who, in addition to those above named, include Senators Sargent and Randolph.

This motion was agreed to, and another tedious period of waiting and non-action ensued.

[NOTE.—Old employes of the Senate remark that this is the first time in the history of the Senate that such an order has been made.]

At 2:30 the Senate is still waiting for the enforcement of the order to obtain a quorum, and when one is obtained an adjournment will probably be taken without transacting any business except, possibly, the passage of the pending bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.

The House met at 10 o'clock to-day in continuance of Saturday's session. Several bills were passed removing political disabilities, and then the House resumed the consideration of those amendments to the Tobacco bill upon which separate votes were demanded.

The first amendment was the one which provides that retail liquor-dealers shall pay $25, and wholesale dealers, $100; retail dealers in malt liquors, $20; wholesale dealers, $50. Rejected.

The next amendment was the one fixing the date upon which the new tax on tobacco shall go into effect, the Senate having changed the date from Sept. 1, 1879, to May 1, 1879. This was concurred in by a vote of 78 yeas to 71 nays.

The next amendment was the one striking out the clause which abolishes the tax on matches.

Mr. WAIT, of Connecticut, moved to concur. Not agreed to—yeas 102, nays 131. This is equivalent to a non-concurrence, and leaves the tax on matches abolished.

MONDAY'S SESSION BEGUN.

The session of Saturday terminated at this point, and the session of Monday was opened.

The House resumed consideration of the Tobacco bill, and the next and last Senate amendment, upon which a separate vote was demanded, was that which provides that when any bank has ceased to do business by reason of insolvency or bankruptcy, no tax shall be assessed or collected on account of such bank which shall diminish the assets necessary for the full payment of its depositors. The amendment further provides that provident institutions, savings banks, or savings institutions shall be exempt from tax on so much of their deposits as they have invested in United States securities, and on $2,000 of each deposit made in the name of any one firm or person, and this exemption shall apply to all savings deposits in any legally-organized bank whatever.

Pending action on this amendment, Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table. Rejected—yeas 116, nays 147.

The vote was then taken on concurring in the amendment, and it was defeated—yeas 130, nays 131.

A committee of conference was then ordered on the disagreeing votes of the two houses.

NEW BILLS.

Under the call of States, the following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. WILLIS, of New-York—In relation to cadet engineers in the Navy; also in relation to the promotion to the rank of Rear-Admiral in the Navy; also in relation to dismissals from service in the Navy.

By Mr. BLISS, of New-York—To establish the bridge over the East River on Blackwell's Island, between New-York and Long Island City, as a post road.

By Mr. COX, of New-York—To retire national bank notes. It provides that whenever any national bank notes shall be received at the Treasury, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to burn or otherwise destroy them, and in place thereof to issue an equal amount of United States notes of the same denomination, and no more national bank notes shall be printed or issued or paid out by the Treasurer or the Assistant Treasurers.

By Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, by request—Authorizing the issue of coupon certificates of deposit to aid in the refunding of the public debt. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue coupon certificates of deposit in denominations of not less than $100, bearing a daily interest at the rate of 1 cent per day, or $3 65 per annum, principal and interest to be convertible at par on the 1st of January, 1st of April, 1st of July, and 1st of October, into 4 per cent. bonds, and to be exempt from taxation.

By Mr. JORGENSEN, of Virginia—Directing the President to institute an inquiry as to the disposition of the funds belonging to the so-called Confederate States, remaining at the end of the war in the Bank of England, or in the hands of English citizens, in order that such funds may be used for the relief of citizens of the Confederate States who incurred disabilities during the war.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr. HOOKER, of Mississippi, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill appropriating the following amounts for the erection of public buildings, one-half of the appropriations to be immediately available:

Augusta, Ga.	$100,000	Jackson, Miss.	$100,000
Oxford, Miss.	50,000	Charlestown, W. Va.	50,000
Key West, Fla.	100,000	Marquette, Mich.	50,000
Lynchburg, Va.	75,000	Paducah, Ky.	50,000
Montgomery, Ala.	150,000	Houston, Texas	100,000
La Crosse, Wis.	65,000	Extension of building at Cleveland, Ohio	100,000
Erie, Penn.	150,000		
Greensboro, N. C.	50,000		
Council Bluffs, Io.	75,000	Purchase of land in Providence, R. I.	125,000
Scranton, Penn.	25,000		
Jefferson City, Mo.	60,000		
Danville, Va.	50,000		

The motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was defeated—yeas 63, nays 187.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. ATKINS, of Tennessee, moved to suspend the rules and pass the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

The reading of the bill, which appropriates $16,936,000, consumed two hours, and at the conclusion of that time Mr. BLACKBURN, of Kentucky, inquired of Mr. Atkins if he, as Chairman of the most important committee of the House, intended to pass, under a suspension of the rules, a bill appropriating $17,000,000, with the gag fastened in the mouth of every member, and without an opportunity to have it discussed or amended? If so, he [Mr. Blackburn] regarded it as unsafe legislation.

The motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was agreed to—yeas 181, nays 79.

THE SEWARD CONTEMPT CASE.

Mr. SPRINGER, of Illinois, called up for consideration the resolution reported by him yesterday, directing the Speaker to issue his warrant for the arrest, by the Sergeant-at-Arms, of George F. Seward, to show cause why he should not be punished as a contumacious witness, but the question of consideration having been raised, he withdrew his demand for the previous question, giving notice that he would insist upon his demand to-morrow.

At 5:20 P. M. the House took a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning—the first hour to be devoted to reports from the Committee on Military Affairs.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The President sent the following nominations of Postmasters to the Senate to-day: James Hall, Mechanics' Falls, Me.; William H. F. Steere, Olneyville, R. I.; John M. Bedford, Buffalo, N. Y.; Warren Caswell, Herkimer, N. Y.; S. B. Ellis, Cold Spring, N. Y.; Daniel M. Fitzhugh, Oswego, N. Y.; James S. Miner, Bridgeton, N. J.; J. W. Ogilby, Carlisle, Penn.; David B. Grant, Franklin, Penn.; J. B. Ramsey, Jacksonville, Ala.; William H. Sedgwick, Granville, Ohio; Thomas G. Brown, Xenia, Ohio; T. B. Beers, Lyons, Iowa; John Beckwith, Des Moines, Iowa; Daniel Nolle, Felton, Me.; Charles H. Lord, Shakopee, Minn.; James Martin, Attica, Ind.; James W. Templeton, Princeton, Ill.; Lyman S. Scott, Salem, Oregon.

ASKING FOR LOCAL OPTION.

MEETING OF TEMPERANCE ADVOCATES IN HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Feb. 24.—The Executive Committee of the Christian Temperance Union of Pennsylvania held a meeting in the Senate Chamber to-night. The meeting, which was preliminary to a convention to be held to-morrow, was addressed by Rev. Drs. Scoville and Ormond, of Pittsburg, and Rev. Dr. Swartz, of this city. The object of the meeting of to-night and the convention of to-morrow is to secure the passage of a local option law, similar to that enacted several years ago, and repealed after a test of only a year or so. At the conclusion of the addresses, resolutions were adopted setting forth the evils of the license system, the desirability and utility of a local option law, the determination of the advocates of temperance to secure the passage of such a law, the disinclination of those at the head of the present movement to organize a third party on the temperance issue, and inviting the aid, co-operation, and sympathy of temperance societies in the State without distinction of method. The convention to be held to-morrow will be attended by delegates from all parts of the State and will be addressed by several women workers in the temperance cause. The advocates of local option are very sanguine of the passage of their bill at the present session of the Legislature.

NEW-ORLEANS CARNIVAL SEASON.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 24.—The King's reception to-day was a magnificent affair. After landing he was escorted through the principal streets, and paid his respects to the Mayor, from whom he received the keys of the city. On the route the King recognized Gen. Sherman among the spectators, and after an exchange of civilities inquired as to the condition of the Army. Gen. Sherman replied that the Army was in a satisfactory condition, and the King commanded him to attend his reception to-morrow at Exposition Hall. Among the noteworthy events of the season is the dinner and reception tendered the Montgomery Shooting Club to-night by the New-Orleans Gun Club. Among the prominent gentlemen present were Messrs. Secor, Reese, Winter, Elmore, and Holtzclaw, of Montgomery; and Messrs. Vaudry, Day, Bradford, Hay, Manning, and Craighead, of New-Orleans. The New-Orleans Club were the victors in a shooting-match with the Montgomery Club to-day. The cocking main closed: Kentucky, 10; Georgia, 10. The last fight was a draw. Bets were declared off, and the main annulled, amid general dissatisfaction.

THE MOODUS DRUM CORPS.

The Moodus Drum Corps from Connecticut visited this City yesterday, and were entertained last evening by the Ninth Regiment at their armory, thus returning a visit made by the regiment to Connecticut last year.

Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D. D., of Massachusetts, will read a paper on the subject, "The Distinction Between the Pilgrims and the Puritans," this evening, before the Long Island Historical Society, in the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Fulton and Clinton streets.

ABERCROMBIE'S BLACK EYE

WHAT HE SAYS ABOUT IT.

HOW A BIG POLICEMAN WAS BEATEN BY A LITTLE MAN—GEORGE TURNER'S CURIOUS STORY.

In the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday a singular statement was made to Justice Flammer by an athlete, named George Turner, in reference to some very strange behavior on the part of Officer Abercrombie, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, who had arrested him on a charge of disorderly conduct. As the officer undertook to explain how he arrested the prisoner in Fourth-avenue, on Sunday last, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, the magistrate noticed that his eyes were blackened and very swollen, and at once commented upon the fact. The officer, a large and powerful-looking man, replied that the prisoner, who is of small stature and of rather slim build, in resisting arrest had struck him in the eyes with his clinched fists. As the officer had not made any reference to resistance to arrest in his affidavit, the court demanded an explanation and elicited the following story from the prisoner. The latter, after stating that he was a gymnast and an actor, and had traveled with Barnum and other showmen, said that his wife, Delia, was a serio-comic vocalist, and that they went together to the Tivoli Theatre on Sunday night, and remained there until about 2 o'clock in the morning, when they started for home. On their way thither they visited a restaurant at Fourth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, with the intention of eating some oysters. During the repast they quarreled, and Mrs. Turner left him and started alone for their residence, which was about a block away. She returned in a few moments, however, somewhat excited, and told him that after she had left the restaurant she had met Abercrombie, in uniform, and that he asked her if he might accompany her home. Being angry at her husband, she had allowed the officer to walk beside her. On reaching the house, he opened the hall-door with a key he had in his possession, and in the hallway conducted himself in a manner that displeased her and caused her to return to her husband. This story, so Turner said, angered him, and he started out to find the officer. Seeing him at the saloon door, he told him hurriedly what Mrs. Turner had said, whereupon, as he alleged, Abercrombie attempted to get rid of the whole subject by threatening to arrest him. Turner, however, promptly denounced him as a coward, and challenged him to take off his uniform, put away his club and revolver, and meet him in a square struggle. Abercrombie, he said, accepted the challenge, and engaged in a fight in the back room of the restaurant. Owing to the gymnast's superior skill and agility, however, the officer was badly punished, being knocked down several times, and given a pair of black eyes. Finding himself overmatched, Abercrombie resumed his uniform, took up his club and revolver, and undertook to overcome his opponent. Turner, being afraid of getting into serious trouble, jumped out of a back window and fled. Abercrombie pursued him, and as the fugitive was climbing over a fence he obtained satisfaction for his beating by clubbing him on the back until he fell to the ground in a helpless condition. Abercrombie then took him to the station-house, so he said, and locked him up.

Turner insisted upon the truth of his narrative. His wife, who was in court, refused, however, to tell in what way Abercrombie had displeased her in the hallway. Abercrombie declared Turner's story to be entirely false. Justice Flammer sent to the restaurant after the bartender, Isaac Shoemaker. He, however, said that he didn't want to get into any trouble with the Police, and persisted in declaring that he knew nothing whatever about the occurrence in the saloon. Justice Flammer became nettled at this, and plainly intimated his belief that Shoemaker prevaricated when he said he knew nothing of the affair, and told Turner he was inclined to believe his story, and advised him to make a charge against Abercrombie, either in court or before the Police Board. He then discharged him.

THE WORLD'S REGATTA.

LETTER FROM CONSUL MONTGOMERY RESPECTING THE PROPOSED CONTEST ON LAKE GENEVA.

Mr. Henry W. Garfield, Secretary of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, has received the following letter from Hon. J. Eglinton Montgomery, United States Consul at Geneva:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, GENEVA, Feb. 6, 1879.

Henry W. Garfield, Esq., Secretary National Association Amateur Oarsmen:

SIR: I have received your very kind letter of the 21st ult. in response to my circular of Dec. 30 last, and hasten to reply to the natural and essential inquiries you make in reference to the proposed regatta on Lake Geneva.

In the first place, let me say to you that at the meeting of the Consular representatives it was freely admitted that the regatta depended entirely upon American oarsmen. I was assured by one and all the gentlemen present that the assent of some of the American clubs to participate was alone necessary to insure a grand competition.

Since then I have received encouraging information from the Consuls at Brussels, Frankfort, Stuttgart, and Zurich, which confirms me in the belief that several of the well-known clubs of those several points will participate in the regatta, and only to-day I am in receipt of a long communication from Manchester, England, urging us to add to the proposed regatta "a professional single-scull race for the championship of the world." All this proves that the proposition is arousing the attention of oarsmen in all parts of the world. In Austria there are 10 excellent amateur boat clubs, fully one-half of which, in the opinion of the Consul, would participate. In the other cities I have named above there are many first-class organizations of the same kind, as there are at Paris, and the opinion prevails that if America comes over to compete with the Continent, England will be forced into the race. Other organizations now alone wait your response, which will decide whether we can have a world's regatta upon our beautiful lake. I am so confident of the result for our country that I earnestly urge the subject upon your attention, and request your favorable consideration of it.

We can arrange very satisfactorily for the oarsmen at our hotels, and the steam-ship and railroad lines will convey them here at half price. A most delightful tour up the Rhine, a grand race for the championship of the world upon the loveliest of lakes and within sight of Mont Blanc, a delightful reception in Geneva, and a return by the way of Paris are the inducements we hold out to our American oarsmen. I hope, my dear Sir, you will give this proposition your cordial support and urge it upon the members of the many clubs which compose your association. I reassure you that a favorable report from America will sound the key-note of preparation everywhere in Europe. Hoping to hear from you very soon, I am, Sir, very truly yours,

J. EGLINTON MONTGOMERY.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire broke out yesterday afternoon in Cambridge, Mass., in the confectionery establishment of George Close & Co., which was destroyed. Loss, $13,000; partly insured. A double house adjoining, owned by H. M. Fairbury, was also burned. Loss, $4,000; insured. Several other houses were damaged to the extent of $8,000. The fire was caused by the boiling over of a kettle of sugar in the confectionery store.

A fire at Egan's hay and feed store, in North Front-street, Philadelphia, last evening caused a loss of $7,000. During the progress of the fire a ladder broke, injuring three firemen—Harry Hallworth, Henry B. Huey, and George Coat, the latter seriously. By a second mishap in shifting one of the ladders, George F. Bonnafon, Secretary of the Insurance Patrol, suffered a fracture of the shoulder.

A building in Lackawanna-avenue, Scranton, Penn., owned by the Scranton Savings Bank, and occupied on the first floor by C. F. Mattthews' flour and feed store, and on the upper floor by the Scranton Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company, was destroyed by fire, with its contents, yesterday morning. The total loss is estimated at about $14,000; partially insured.

The bakery of George K. Dodge, in the village of Manhasset, Long Island, caught fire early yesterday morning from the boiling over of a pan of oil, and was destroyed, there being no fire department to aid the neighbors in their efforts to extinguish the flames. The loss is estimated at $2,500, partially covered by insurance.

The Kingston (N. Y.) City Street Railway barn and stables were destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. One car and several tons of hay were burned. Snow upon adjoining roofs prevented the extension of the fire. The loss is about $1,800; full insurance.

A fire last night in Wyman's Block, Lowell, Mass., damaged the fancy goods stores of A. C. Skinner and A. T. Jaques about $15,000 each. The damage to the block and to a few other tenants, is about $5,000. The losses are fully covered by insurance.

A fire in the Evans Building, in Maine-street, Portland, Me., last evening, damaged the stock of dry goods of J. H. Bines & Co. to the extent of from $8,000 to $10,000, on which there is an insurance of $12,000. The damage to the building is about $200.

A fire in the establishment of P. H. P. Meyer, Centre and Baxter streets, at an early hour this morning, caused a loss of $10,000.

THE UNION MILLS SUSPENSION.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 24.—The Trustees of the Union Mills have issued a circular showing net profits of $16,000 for the 17 weeks preceding Jan. 1. All liens and incumbrances have been removed but two. Claims have been proved against the mills amounting to $954,000. Besides these are legal claims estimated at $130,000. The Trustees recommend the formation of a new company with a capital of $150,000, all creditors to subscribe for stock to the extent of 30 per cent. of their legal claims, to be paid by surrendering their entire claims against the Union Mills Company, provided the property is purchased for $350,000. If a sufficient number of creditors subscribe the property will be sold at public auction, and it is expected that a company has been formed to purchase the property at that figure provided the creditors do not all subscribe for the stock. The latter are urged to come into the arrangement, and will be given preference in taking new stock.

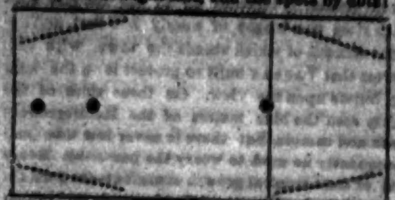
NEW RULES FOR BILLIARDS.

IMPROVING THE THREE-BALL GAME.

MODIFICATIONS MADE AT THE INSTANCE OF H. W. COLLENDER—HOW EXPERT PLAYERS WILL HEREAFTER BE GOVERNED IN THEIR MATCH GAMES.

The large runs recently made in this City by billiard players, through the medium of "rail nursing," which robbed the ordinary three-ball French carom game of many of its striking features, prompted Mr. H. W. Collender, to whom is due the credit of having made five popular improvements in the game of billiards, to introduce a sixth modification, which should make the French carom game satisfactory to all critics. The task of determining the character of the modification necessary to meet the popular demand for a change was intrusted to Mr. Benjamin Garno, of the *Clipper*, who finished his task a few days ago with an invention known as "The Champion's Game," copyrighted last week by Mr. Collender. Mr. Garno has accomplished his difficult task with commendable cleverness, and there can be but little doubt that the new game will meet with general favor, as it will alike satisfy the lovers of "rail nursing," the admirers of "bank" shots and "cushion caroms," and the many critics who consider "open-table" play the only proper thing in billiards.

The most important change in the ordinary French game, made by the "improvement," consists, as a matter of course, in the method by which "rail nursing" has been modified and limited. This result has been accomplished by two improvements, the first being the readoption of the "string line" of the old American four-ball game, which ran diagonally across the table from the second upper "sights" or "diamonds," and which was replaced in the three-ball game by the six-inch radius. The second improvement consists of what might be termed an enlargement of the "crotch line" of the present game. "Balk" lines are drawn on the cloth from the second "diamond" of the long rails to the first "diamond" of the short rails, thus forming four right-angled triangles at the corners of the table, with 14-inch bases and 28-inch perpendiculars. The three spots remain as hitherto, the table, with the "balk" lines marked clearly upon the green cloth with tailor's chalk, presenting the surface shown in the following diagram, in which the "balk" lines are represented by dotted lines, the string by the straight line, and the spots by dots:



Thirteen rules govern the game under this new method of playing, and several of them are entirely new departures from the rules now in vogue. Rule 2, in the first place, abolishes the old "6-inch radius" to which the players were restricted when the balls were spotted, and provides that after the players have shot from the "string," the winner may either require his opponent's ball to be placed on the string-line spot, and take the lead himself, or may make his adversary open the game, as he chooses. The opening stroke can be made from any point within the string either by the usual "two-cushion shot," or a "one-cushion draw" carom from the red, or a direct "draw" upon the white object ball from the red. But whenever the balls are "spotted," after the game has begun, the player can make the three-cushion shot prescribed as an opening stroke, or count in any other way he may deem fit or possible. In this connection, and in reference to "freezes," rule 10 makes another wide and important departure from the established custom, by allowing the player to play from the ball with which the cue-ball is in contact, direct upon the free object ball, or to make a "bank" shot upon the object balls, or to play from the string, after having the object balls spotted. Under the old rules the latter course only was open to players. Whenever a player forces the cue-ball from the table with a counting stroke, or when he elects to "spot" balls after a "freeze," Rule 3 provides that the cue-ball shall be "in hand," the non-striker's ball never being "in hand." Still another very radical change is made by rule 4, which puts a premium upon "cushion caroms" and "bank" shots, styles of play which are growing in popularity with a certain class of players. It provides that caroms instead of scoring but one point as heretofore, shall be counted in ones, twos, and threes, one point, of course, being counted for a "miss" by the non-striker when the striker fails to hit either object ball. For every "direct" or "single cushion" shot one point is awarded, two points being award for caroms made with two or three cushions, and three points for those scored with four or more cushions. This latter award is barred, however, if the cue-ball, after striking an object ball, caroms on a ball within any of the "balk lines." As a "cushion" shot in such a position is seldom other than a chance shot, it merely counts the same as a direct or single-cushion carom. Should the player strike the ball within the "balk" line first, however, and then count with four or more cushions, he receives the full premium of three points. Or, if the player chooses, he may take two or more cushions before striking either object ball, and for such "bank" shot will be awarded either two or three, provided the second object ball be struck while lying outside a "balk" line. Any ball whose base lies on the "balk" line is counted as lying within the interdicted space. In case the second object ball, which is to be hit, should lie so near the "balk" line as to render it doubtful whether it is upon it or not, the unemployed player adopts the course now taken in "crotch" shots, namely, calling "judgment" from his opponent as to whether the ball is "in" or "out" of the line, and then should a dispute arise between the players on the subject, the question is left to the referee for decision. In connection with this part of the game, where disputes are sure to take place, rule 12 provides that whenever the two object balls lie within any of the prescribed places not more than two shots can be made, unless one or both balls are driven out and drawn back into the space again, in which case caroms may be made in any number, as long as the player can continue the very difficult process of driving the balls out of the line and drawing them back successfully. Should the player not succeed in driving an object ball out of the space on his second shot, he can make but one more shot for the purpose of separating the balls for "safety," but the stroke does not count and the player's hand is out. These "balk" lines, it will be seen, put a stop to extensive "nurse" runs by either American or French players. French experts being unable, as a general rule, to keep the balls in front of them, usually play them in the corners or on the short rails, but as the improved game only allows a playing surface of 28 inches on the short rails, the balls cannot be "turned" and played to and fro as hitherto. Although the long rails afford about double as much playing surface as the short rails, the limitation upon the "turning" of the balls operates in the same manner as on the short rails, and thus prevents a monotonous series of "nurse" caroms, and necessitates the adoption of "open-table" play.

The new game also proscribes "safety" play by deliberate "misses," a course often adopted formerly where a player found the balls left in a position from which it was next to impossible to make a counting stroke. Players are, of course, allowed to play "safety," but if they fail to touch a ball either by accident or design, in so doing, rule 13 provides that the unemployed player may either accept the point thus yielded to him, or may compel his opponent to hit a ball, although the stroke does not count. This rule thus does away with the tedious "safety" tactics sometimes adopted in the past toward the end of a close game. Rule 9, in reference to "fouls," deprives the striker of the privilege he enjoyed under the old rules, of playing for "safety" if he touched an object ball, making all "fouls" amenable to the same penalty—the abrupt ending of the striker's inning. The last important change made is the introduction of a rule compelling a player to name "kiss" shots and which brings such shot under the category of "fouls." A tournament under these rules will be played in Cooper Institute in April.

LOCOMOTIVE-MAKING IN PATERSON, N. J.

The three locomotive establishments in Paterson, N. J., can turn out about 500 engines annually, and just before the panic were making them at the rate of about 400 yearly, thus giving employment to 3,500 men. For three or four years after the panic, however, their manufacture was reduced to almost nothing, and barely 300 or 400 men were employed, and these mostly on other work. In 1875 only 25 engines were completed, in 1876 about 30, and in 1877 a still smaller number were made. Last year the business improved rapidly, and 112 locomotives were built. This year the shops are still more active, and have already sent out 23 engines since Jan. 1. Upward of 1,000 hands are now employed.

A MODEST OFFER FOR PUBLIC OFFICE.

The recent discussion in the New-Jersey Legislature in reference to the cost of the District Courts, and the argument that they ought to be abolished because they "don't pay expenses," has prompted a writer in a Paterson paper to call attention to the fact that in six years the Supreme Court and the Court of Chancery have cost the State $480,000 over and above receipts, and the suggestion is made that these courts should be abolished. A Newark man, with every confidence in his own ability, has offered to take the positions of Chancellor, and of Sheriff and County Clerk of Essex County, for $2,000 a year. Such are some of the vagaries caused by the dispensation of justice in New-Jersey.

BURGLARS SENTENCED.

Quite a number of burglars were disposed of in the Courts of General Sessions yesterday. Edward Smith, a seaman, living at No. 53 Washington-street, attempted to pawn portion of a quantity of clothing valued at $225, stolen from the clothing warehouse of Harris Cohen, No. 151 Greenwich-street, and was arrested. He was brought before Judge Gildersleeve, and pleaded guilty to receiving stolen goods. He was sentenced to four years in State Prison. Henry Peters, of No. 9 Mulberry-street, and James O'Neil, of No. 13 Roosevelt-street, in whose possession was found $300 worth of fancy goods stolen from the establishment of Joseph Yetky, No. 162 Canal-street, also pleaded guilty. Peters, who is a deaf mute, was sent to State Prison for two years, and O'Neil was committed to the same institution for three years. In Judge Gowing's court, Patrick Brady, of No. 321 East Sixty-third-street, indicted for breaking into the liquor store of Patrick O'Rourke, No. 1,091 First-avenue, and stealing therefrom a gold watch-chain and locket and $300 in money, was tried and found guilty of burglary. The prisoner was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

PATRICK TORMEY REAPPOINTED KEEPER OF THE CITY HALL—CHARGES AGAINST A PUBLIC OFFICER.

On the 20th of January last Mayor Howell, of Brooklyn, vetoed resolutions passed by the Board of Aldermen appointing a number of minor officers, such as bath-keepers, watchmen, &c. It has been customary for the party having the majority in the Board of Aldermen to control the patronage involved in these appointments. The matter was allowed to remain in abeyance until yesterday, when the Aldermen, at their regular meeting, passed the resolutions over the Mayor's veto. Another appointment which was made yesterday has been the cause of much excited discussion among the politicians for several months. The term of office of the present keeper of the City Hall expires next April. The position has been held for years by Mr. Patrick Tormey, a regular Democrat. Mr. Tormey has gained the good-will of the men of all parties whose business brings them to the City Hall, by his uniform courteousness. It was supposed, however, that the Republicans having so large a majority in the board would certainly appoint a Republican to the position. Ex-Alderman Hall, who is very popular with his party, and, indeed, outside of it, was a candidate for the place, and his chances of success were deemed good. The Republicans were, however, divided, and the Democrats supporting Mr. Tormey, he was yesterday reappointed on motion of Alderman Powers, the Republican representative of the Twenty-fifth Ward. A resolution passed Jan. 13, directing an investigation of the Third-avenue sewer job, and vetoed by the Mayor, was passed over the veto. Alderman Ray, in speaking to the resolution, intimated that the object of the Mayor's veto was to protect thieves. Mr. Ray said further that the board had listened with indignation to vetoes which were not written by the Mayor, but emanated from the same source as his Message. The following preamble and resolution, introduced by Alderman Smith, Republican, of the Fifteenth Ward, caused somewhat of a sensation:

Whereas, The appointment of a committee of this board to investigate the affairs of the Kings County Inebriates' Home, to the support of which the city largely contributes, was closely followed by the restoration of nearly $4,000, with interest for nine months, which amount the late Treasurer of the Board of Trustees was a defaulter to that institution; and

Whereas, The records of the Kerosene Bureau of the Fire Department and the books of the City Treasurer show that the late President of the aforesaid department illegally retained in his possession, and appropriated to his own use, from Jan. 1, 1875, to the 5th of November, 1877, various sums of money amounting in the aggregate to nearly $[illegible],000, all of which sums were collected during this interval in the Kerosene Bureau as fees for licenses to sell kerosene, and which, under section 58 of title 13 of the charter, belonged to the city, and should, under section 20 of the same title, have been turned over to the City Treasurer (the office of Treasurer of the Fire Department having been abolished by the charter of 1873;) and

Whereas, The records of the Kerosene Bureau further show that these sums thus illegally retained by the said President were deposited to his personal credit in the Brooklyn Trust Company, a private banking institution, which then and there paid substantial interest on deposits, [illegible] County Inebriates' Home to his personal credit after he was paid over to him by the Controller, he being the Treasurer of the said institution; and

Whereas, The late President of the Fire Department has never paid any interest to the city on the said sums thus retained in violation of the laws; and

Whereas, Section 24 of title 4 of the charter obliges the Controller to report all such violations of law to the Mayor, and the Mayor to suspend the officer who does not make the proper monthly returns of all moneys received by him for or on account of the city to the Treasurer, neither of which was done in this case; and

Whereas, Section 4 of title 7 of the charter makes it a felony, punishable by a term of imprisonment in the State Prison, not exceeding five years, for any Collector, or Deputy Collector of the city to convert to his own use, in any way whatever, or to deposit elsewhere than in the City Treasury any portion of the moneys or checks received by him as Collector or Deputy Collector, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Chair appoint a committee of three to investigate the accounts of the Kerosene Bureau from January, 1875, to November, 1877, and report what amounts of money were retained, the dates of the collections in the Kerosene Bureau, and the dates of the deposit by the late President of the Fire Department to the City Treasurer, and such other information on the subject as the committee may be able to obtain; and be it further

Resolved, That the said committee be authorized to send for persons and papers, and report at an early meeting of this board whether the circumstances would warrant the Common Council in pronouncing the said officer as unfit and an improper person to remain at the head of the Department of City Works, the chief magistrate having up to the present time neglected to take any action, although the facts herein set forth have been matters of common fame for a year or more, and such further action as may be deemed necessary in the premises.

Alderman Kenna, Democrat, said he was in favor of an investigation, but he objected to the preamble. After a short discussion the matter was laid over for one week. Mr. Massey, President of the Department of City Works, whose methods it is proposed to investigate, was mainly instrumental, after Mayor Howell, in procuring the indictments against his fellow-Commissioners, Messrs. Flaherty and Bennett, upon which they will be tried in a few weeks.

The Health Committee, acting under a resolution directing them to ascertain what measures had been taken to repress the sale of diseased meat and impure milk, submitted a communication from the Health Board narrating in detail the steps which have been taken since the advent of pleuro-pneumonia among cows to accomplish the end in view. The communication, among other things, contained the statement that an examination of samples of pork bought in different parts of the city had been made. Parasitic specimens were found, but no trichinae.

THREE YOUTHFUL CRIMINALS.

Nathan Ledermann, James E. Topping, and John J. Tischer, Jr., the three youths who were indicted for being implicated in the conspiracy to rob the firm of Marx Brothers, jewelers, No. 30 Maiden-lane, were brought up for sentence before Judge Cowing, in the General Sessions Court, yesterday, having pleaded guilty some weeks since. Topping, who was in the employ of Mr. Marx, was intrusted with the combination of the jewelry safe, and violated the confidence reposed in him. For months he made it almost his daily practice to abstract from the safe articles of jewelry, which he disposed of by the aid of Ledermann and Tischer. It is estimated that the Marx Brothers were by this means robbed of between $6,000 and $7,000 worth of property. Suspicion finally fell on Topping, and a careful watch by detectives resulted in the arrest of the three young conspirators in the act of attempting to pawn some of the stolen property. Pawn-tickets representing a large amount of valuable property were found on all three, and they were taken before a magistrate and held to stand trial for larceny and receiving stolen goods. A number of affidavits as to the previous excellent character of the youthful prisoners were filed with Judge Cowing, and his Honor, in consideration of its being their first offense, sent them to the State Reformatory at Elmira, N. Y.

MRS. RODRIGUES AND HER CHILDREN.

Mrs. Rodrigues, the widow of a wealthy Cuban planter, was overtaken by reverses after her husband's death, and in 1870, being in New-York, was compelled to place her little boy and girl in charge of the Howard Mission. The children were adopted by two families in Newark. Recently, Mrs. Rodrigues married the Captain of a Hudson River steamer, and she at once instituted inquiries in regard to the children's whereabouts. The Mission furnished the needed information, and Mrs. Rodrigues proceeded to Newark, where she soon found her boy, who was overjoyed to see her. Upon making inquiries about the girl, however, she discovered that the child, who was very young at the time of her adoption, had learned to regard her adopted mother as her natural mother, and that it was doubtful if she would willingly quit the home in which she had been so happy. By her son's advice she concluded to leave her daughter where she was, and, lest she might disturb the happy relations existing between the little one and her adopted parents, she took her departure without seeking an interview with the child.

A BRIG ABANDONED AT SEA.

Capt. Leckie, of the ship Empire, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday after having been 74 days on the passage, reports having fallen in with the brig La Plata in a sinking condition on Dec. 31 in latitude 46°, longitude 44°. Capt. Mitchell and the entire crew of the brig, nine men in all, were taken off and landed at Fayal, where the Empire put in to replace her sails, which had been lost during the heavy weather she had encountered and to obtain a fresh supply of provisions. The La Plata sailed from New-York for Bordeaux with a cargo of 25,000 bushels of wheat on Dec. 16. She registered 458 tons, and was owned by R. S. Ketchum, of St. John, New-Brunswick.

CHARGE AGAINST A PATROLMAN.

Mrs. Henrietta Berry, a decent, hard-working woman, appeared before Superintendent Walling yesterday, and preferred a charge of improper conduct against Patrolman Louis Schleissner, of the Seventeenth Precinct. The complainant said that on Sunday afternoon she saw the officer dragging a lad named Benjamin Long by the ear toward the station-house. The lad was writhing with pain and begging the officer to release his ear and grasp him by some other portion of the body. The officer persisted in dragging the boy along by the ear, and Mrs. Berry, who was shocked at his conduct, ejaculated, "Oh, what a brute!" The officer heard the exclamation, and releasing the boy, arrested Mrs. Berry, and took her to the station-house, where he charged her with interfering with him in the discharge of his duty. Sergt. Welsing, who was at the desk, discharged her, and reprimanded the officer for making the arrest. Mrs. Berry made affidavit to the facts given above, and the matter will be investigated.

FAILURE OF AN IRON COMPANY.

The Port Steel and Iron Company, at No. 91 Reade-street, and Clintonville, N. Y., has failed, and on the application of Charles Bliven, the President, and the Board of Trustees, F. J. Dominick has been appointed Receiver. The company was incorporated in April, 1865, Charles Bliven being President, H. S. Dodge, Treasurer; William H. Gunther, H. A. Harvey, and W. H. Codlips, Trustees. The capital was $200,000, and the company purchased 20,000 acres of land and several iron and plumbago mines at Clintonville for $456,000, and improvements to the extent of $200,000 were made on the property. For several years the company flourished, paying regular dividends, which ceased about four years ago. A large working capital was necessary for the profitable conduct of such an enterprise, and owing to the panic of 1873 this was not forthcoming, the falling off in demand and the great reduction in price of iron, together with the depression of trade, operated disastrously upon the business of the company, and the production of the mines was, during the past year, limited for want of ready cash. With working capital and surplus exhausted by shrinkage, and the disinclination of the officers to continue their indorsements for temporary loans at bank, the company was no longer able to meet matured and maturing obligations, and it became apparent that some policy should be adopted to prevent a sacrifice of the property, and upon the approval of all the Trustees and the largest creditors, the application for a Receiver was made, by which a gradual winding up of the company's affairs might be accomplished, realizing the greatest amount of money for the creditors and stockholders. The total liabilities are about $200,000, of which $142,500 is the bonded debt loaned by the stockholders, and the balance floating debt. The assets are nominally valued at $1,000,000, consisting of the 20,000 acres of land, with mills, stock, 40 dwellings, and the usual mining appointments, which it is thought will realize enough to pay all the liabilities, leaving a good dividend to the stockholders. Between 400 and 500 men are usually employed at the mines, which will be kept running by the Receiver, in order to work up the stock on hand, which, when sold, will probably pay the floating indebtedness. Mr. Bliven, the President, said yesterday the company had not made any money for several years past on account of the general depression in trade, and lack of working capital had impaired it greatly. He had advanced the money to carry on the work, and had given his indorsements to their paper, all of which he had taken up and paid before maturity out of his own funds. He believed the creditors would be paid in full from the large assets of the company.

DEATH OF WILLIS CLARKE SHELTON.

Willis Clarke Shelton, the well-known young organist, died of consumption at the Grand Union Hotel on Sunday. Young Shelton's career as an organist was in many respects a remarkably brilliant one. He was the son of Charles T. Shelton, a lawyer of this City, and was born at New-Haven, Conn., on June 1, 1855. At the age of 12 years he manifested rare musical talent, a circumstance which induced his father to place him under the tuition of Mr. Samuel P. Warren, with whom he made rapid progress, until his father took him to Boston and placed him with Eugene Thayer, the celebrated organist. Under the latter he soon learned to play the instrument in masterly fashion, interpreting with almost faultless accuracy the works of Bach and Louis Thiele. He made his first appearance as a public performer at a Boston charity concert in August, 1870, being then but a lad of 15. His rendering of Bach's music on that occasion was spoken of as perfect, and his familiarity with the works of other great masters as marvelous. He subsequently played in various cities throughout the country with marked success. In 1873 his father erected, at the expense of about $50,000, a building known as Shelton Hall, at the corner of Chapel and York streets, New-Haven, for the exclusive use of the young organist, who for several months gave free recitals therein every Wednesday evening. In the Summer of 1874 Mr. Shelton and his son removed to Saratoga, where the latter gave several concerts before large audiences at the opera-house of the Grand Union Hotel and the Congregational Church. He made his last public appearance at Trinity Church, Buffalo, on June 22, 1876.

LADIES' DAY AT THE LOTOS.

The parlors of the Lotos Club were thronged with ladies yesterday afternoon, the occasion being the usual reception of the club following the art Saturday night. The pictures from prominent artists exhibited on Saturday last still occupied their places on the walls, and in the front parlor had been placed a large canvas, study of "Brittany Peasants," by Wylie, of whom great things were expected, but who died, unfortunately, in the promise of his powers. The entertainment consisted of a programme of music and recitations, from members of the club and others, and opened with a piano solo, Liszt's "Rhapsodie Hongroise," No. 6, performed by A. H. Pease. Mr. W. C. Bond, the vocalist, sang "Jack's Yarn," one of Diehl's dialect songs. F. W. Robinson recited a selection, and was followed by Miss Matilda Toedt, who performed a cavatina on the violin with marked success. Mrs. Florence Rice-Knox sung A. H. Pease's song, "Just as of old," and was followed with another piano solo by Pease. Miss Beebe sang the "Spinning Song" in her usual finished style, and there were recitations, songs, and solos by W. S. Andrews, Theodore Toedt, Mr. Thomas Whiffen, Miss Julie De Lussan, W. C. Baird, and others, the whole forming a very pleasant afternoon entertainment. George W. Colby had the management of the musical part of the programme.

OBTAINING GOODS BY FALSE PRETENSES.

Charles I. Abrahams, a jewelry agent, was arrested yesterday by Detectives O'Connor and Field, of the District Attorney's office, for obtaining goods by false pretenses. Abrahams had been in the habit of selling jewelry for a Mrs. Becker, an extensive dealer in Thirtieth-street, and obtained from her goods to the value of about $600. Failing to make any return for the property Mrs. Becker demanded a settlement, when Abrahams said that a burglary had been committed on his premises and that the jewelry had been stolen. Mrs. Becker, disbelieving his story, sued him for the amount of the property and obtained judgment. He was lodged in Ludlow-Street Jail, but after having been confined for some time had to be discharged under the Poverty act. After his discharge he went into the picture-frame business at No. 75 Division-street, under the name of his brother-in-law. Abrahams was then proceeded against criminally, and he was indicted for false pretenses, in having obtained a gold chain valued at $50 from Nordt & Schlag, jewelers, No. 366 Broome-street, by representing that he had been sent for it by Mrs. Becker. On this indictment Abrahams was arrested and committed by Judge Gildersleeve to the Tombs.

THE GROUNDED SCHOONER C. B. PAINE.

The schooner C. B. Paine, which went ashore at Centre Moriches, Long Island, early on Sunday morning, is owned by the Paine Brothers, of Eastport. She was bound from Hayti to Boston, but was driven out of her course owing to the fact that most of her crew were attacked by fever soon after beginning her voyage, and rendered unable to properly navigate her. She is insured in this City, where the agents of her owners are Messrs. John Boynton & Sons, of No. 31 Broadway. They have received no direct information concerning her condition. Mr. John H. Boynton said last evening that he telegraphed to Centre Moriches in the afternoon, but had as yet received no reply. He stated also that yesterday morning he sent the brother of Thomas Hilliard, the Captain of the schooner, to the scene of the disaster, with Capt. Young, the Coast Wrecking Company's agent, and he would undoubtedly receive full particulars of the voyage of the Paine, and of her disaster, to-day. No word had yet been received from the wrecking-tug Relief, which went down to the wreck Sunday morning. Agent Jones, of the Coast Wrecking Company, however, has been informed from the beach that the Paine lies in an easy position, and will probably be floated.

THREE YOUNG BURGLARS.

Three young burglars were brought before Justice Otterbourg yesterday, in the Tombs Police Court, and were locked up in default of $1,000 bail each. The boys who have so early entered on a career of crime are Daniel Sullivan, aged 14, of No. 3 Carlisle-street; John Horn, aged 15, of No. 75 West-street, and William Foley, aged 15, of No. 21 Rector-street. The prisoners were charged with breaking into the restaurant No. 76 Vesey-street on Sunday night, and with stealing cigars and money to the value of $30. Officer Webber, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, discovered Sullivan on the premises, and yesterday afternoon arrested his confederates, Horn and Foley. When arraigned in court the prisoners seemed to be perfectly unconcerned.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Judge Charles S. Lester, of Saratoga, is at the Park-Avenue Hotel.

Senator-elect O. H. Platt, of Connecticut, is at the Hoffman House.

Assemblymen C. R. Knowles, J. Low, and H. L. Duguid are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

M. M. De Lano, United States Consul at Foo Chow, China, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Rear-Admiral W. E. Le Roy, United States Navy, and Miss Minnie Hauk are at the New-York Hotel.

James H. Howe, of Wisconsin, and James Tillinghast, President of the Canada Southern Railway Company, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Col. Grey, Frederick Broughton, Walter Lindsey, and George B. Spriggs, of the Great Western Railway of Canada, are at the Brevoort House.

Mayor Frederick O. Prince and Judge Josiah G. Abbott, of Boston, and Dr. O. Von Mohl, German Consul at Cincinnati, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Senator-elect N. P. Hill, of Colorado; Seth Green, of Rochester; ex-Gov. Person C. Cheney, of New-Hampshire, and Hon. Walbridge A. Field, of Boston, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

DECISIONS IN THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Continental Bank vs. Fellows.—Memorandum.

Martin vs. The Windsor Hotel Company.—Motion denied, without costs.

Castro vs. Simmons.—Memorandum.

[illegible] vs. Stelling.—Motion granted. Memorandum.

In the Matter of Keenan.—Denied. Memorandum.

Rowers vs. Bowman.—Motion denied on defendant's stipulating to put in answer and refer cause at once.

Hamb vs. Frost.—Motion denied.

Memorandum.—In the matter of Brown; Gardner vs. Gardner; Goelet vs. Eckert.

Granted.—In the matter of Burrett, &c.; Mahook vs. Becker; Allen vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company; Aultman vs. The People, &c.; In the matter of Housman; Sinclair vs. Holmes; In the matter of Rosenfield; In the matter of Tappan; In the matter of Haight; Gandy vs. Wheatley; In the matter of Musted; Vatable vs. Wheatley; Casey vs. Casey et al.; In the matter of Rosenfeld; In the matter of Crouch.

By Judge Barrett.

Bruckhausen vs. Frolick.—This application should be made to the Justice at Chambers.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Lawrence.

Mellen vs. Daly.—Memorandum.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Lawrence.

Waldheim et al. vs. Sattler et al.—Judgment dismissing the complaint, with costs. Opinion.

Byers vs. Ingersoll.—Judgment for defendant, with costs. Opinion.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Dunn et al. vs. Murphy.—Findings signed.

The Howard National Bank et al. vs. Leslie et al.—Interlocutory judgment signed.

Cuttling, &c., vs. Morter.—Findings as settled signed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Bynes vs. Wilson.—Case and exceptions ordered on file.

Bauner vs. Muller et al.—Order settled.

By Judge Speir.

Newman vs. Rosenthal et al.—Order settled.

Whitney vs. Martine.—Judgment signed.

Martha vs. Curley.—Findings settled.

Hess vs. Briggs.—Order denying motion.

Frangolds vs. Goldberg.—Order granted and undertaking approved.

[illegible]—Order denying motion.

Wing vs. Wing et al.—Order denying motion to compel security for costs.

Hopkins et al. vs. Bliss et al.—Order granted and undertaking approved.

Orders Granted.—Dandle vs. Brucher; Weiner vs. Egers; Agate vs. Koner; Van Lieu vs. Romer; Pulaski vs. Match; Demett vs. The Mutual Life Insurance Company; Jackson vs. Doyle; Marbel vs. Abel; Gane vs. Game; Wing vs. Wing; De Graaf vs. McKinley; Schultz vs. Anderson; Summers vs. Moses; Gallop vs. Meehan; Gasner vs. Mangan.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge C. P. Daly.

Schmitt, &c., vs. Lotz et al.—Application denied. Memorandum.

Smith vs. Linde.—Motion denied.

Jensen vs. Gerner.—Grant leave for a reargument.

By Judge Larremore.

Cleary vs. Brewster.—Motion denied. See decision.

Busby vs. Brand, et al.—Judgment for defendants. See decision.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Sinnott.

Lowery vs. The Bangert & Shaw Company.—Motion to vacate judgment, &c., granted, with $10 costs to abide event of suit. Order of reference vacated and case to be put on the calendar and tried in the usual course.

Lowery vs. The Bangert & Shaw Company.—Sale set aside for irregularity, because property was sold without being in view or sight of auctioneer or bidders; $10 costs to defendant.

Mierson vs. Berger.—Order Granted.

Motions Denied.—Gordon vs. Garnes; Rafferty vs. Bruing.

Motions Granted.—Smith vs. The American Institute; Marsh vs. Salisbury; McNally vs. Van Buren; Ferris vs. Solomon; Halderman vs. Vetter.

By Judge Sheridan.

Orders Signed and Filed.—Newman vs. Wylie; Lange vs. Schlenk.

By Judge McAdam.

Wernicke vs. Hess.—Case settled and filed.

Gessniger vs. Bischoff.—Commitment ordered.

Smith vs. Dittenhoefer.—Findings settled.

Bell vs. Bartholomew.—Motion for new trial denied.

Greene vs. Cameron.—See memoranda filed.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. 7, 53, 63, 80, 95, 96, 101, 129, 129, 198, 174, 183, 227, 230, 236, 237, 251, 256, 259, 254, 265, 266.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Case on—No. 878—Hollins vs. Morris et al. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. 1151, 829, 2291, 2625, 50½, 2313, 1666, 2620, 1775½, 4118, 1053, 1890, 351, 1522, 4399, 2764½, 3340, 4177, 1039, 828, 4324, 2704, 4358, 1560.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. 121½, 2970, 2971, 2599, 3025, 2126, 3174, 2165, 3185, 3187, 3191, 3008, 3019, 1832, 3192, 3193, 3194, 3195, 3196, 3197, 3198, 3199, 3200, 2302, 3208.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Speir, J.

No. 60.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

No. 8.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos. 1793, 869, 980, 931, 1378, 1007, 859, 773, 2062, 893, 2053, 956, 2030, 2032, 966, 824, 525, 963, 964, 920, 919.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos. 677, 862, 820, 905, 1744, 1014, 1020, 385, 887, 315, 921, 325, 878, 358, 359, 960, 961, 1022, 1026.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II. AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barrett, J.

Charles Bernstein and Abraham D. Freeman, arson. (Continued.)

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Michael Marmora, homicide.	John Tierney, larceny from the person.
David Fender and John Flynn, robbery.	James Smith, grand larceny.
John McGraw, grand larceny.	Owen Callaghan, grand larceny.
Charles W. Fox, grand larceny.	James Mahon, assault and battery.
John Tobin, grand larceny.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Cowing, J.

John Brown, homicide.	Julius J. Smith, grand larceny.
James Simmons, burglary.	Louis Karmel, receiving stolen goods.
John Logan, burglary.	

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 24.—Cotton steady; Middling, 9⅛c.; Low Middling, 8⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 8⅜c.; net receipts, 12,891 bales; gross, 14,975 bales; exports to Great Britain, 14,[illegible] bales; sales, 6,000 bales; stock, 389,734 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 24.—Cotton quiet; steady; Middling, 9¼c.@9⅜c.; Low Middling, 9c.; Good Ordinary, 8c.; net receipts, 1,108 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,200 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 86,976 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 24.—Cotton firm; Middling, 9⅛c.; Low Middling, 8⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 8⅜c.; net receipts, 4,549 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,470 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 85,869 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 24.—Cotton firm; Middling, 9 5-16c.; Low Middling, 9c.; Good Ordinary, 8⅜c.; net receipts, 1,616 bales; exports, coastwise, 913 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 67,406 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 24.—Cotton firm; Middling, 9c.; Low Middling, 8¾c.; Good Ordinary, 8⅛c.; net receipts, 2,847 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,356 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 43,186 bales.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 24—12:30 P. M.—United States 4½ ℘ cent. bonds, 1877, 1867s, 104; new 5s, 106¾; Illinois Central, 86; New-Jersey Central, 45½; Consols, 96 5-16 for money, and 96⅜ for the account.

3 P. M.—Erie, 27⅝. Paris advices quote 5 ℘ cent. Rentes 110f. 85c. for the account.

4 P. M.—United States 5½ ℘ cent. bonds, 107¾; 10-40s, 104¾; new 5s, 106¾; Erie, 27¾; Reading, 13⅞; Consols, 96 5-16 for both money and the account.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £100,000. Paris advices quote 5 ℘ cent. Rentes 110f. 90c. for the account.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—Exchange on London 25f. 24½c. for checks.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 24—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The fair business at previous prices; Middling Uplands, 5⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 5¾d.; sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 7,850 bales, all American. Futures opened firm; buyers at Saturday night's prices, Uplands, Low Middling clause, February delivery, 5 13-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 5 13-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 5 15-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 5 7-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 5 15-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 5 17-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 5 19-32d. Futures are now weaker; free sellers at the last quotations. Provisions—Lard, 34s. 3d. ℘ cwt. for American. Bacon, 26s. 6d. ℘ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 27s. for Short Clear Middles.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Futures weak; Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 5 13-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 5 15-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 5 9-16d.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—The sales to-day include 6,850 bales American. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, February delivery, 5⅜d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 5⅜d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 5⅜d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 5½d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, August and September delivery, 5 19-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped January and February, sail, 5 13-32d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Futures weak; Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 5 17-32d.

LONDON, Feb. 24—5 P. M.—Produce—Calcutta Linseed, 48s. ℘ quarter. Refined Petroleum, 7¾d.@7⅞d. ℘ gallon. Linseed-oil, £25 5s. ℘ ton.

ANTWERP, Feb. 24.—Petroleum, 22¾f. for fine Pale American.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 24, 1879.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	61	Molasses, bbls.	3,230
B. E. Peas, bags	94	Crude Turp., bbls.	[illegible]
B. W. Flour, pkgs.	246	Spirits Turp., bbls.	531
Beans, bbls.	285	Rosin, bbls.	371
Bees-wax, pkgs.	1	Tar, bbls.	275
Cotton, bales	2,494	Pitch, bbls.	61
Cotton-seed-oil, bbls.	297	Oil-cake, pkgs.	6,303
Oil-seed-cake, bags	1,073	Oil, Lard, bbls.	526
Copper, bbls.	57	Pea-nuts, bags	1,359
Copper, cakes	358	Pecans, pkgs.	25
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	477	Pork, pkgs.	2,610
Eggs, pkgs.	2,736	Beef, pkgs.	681
Flour, bbls.	25,959	Cut-meats, pkgs.	16,291
Corn-meal, bbls.	300	Lard, tcs.	3,560
Corn-meal, bags	246	Butter, pkgs.	4,586
Wheat, bushels	342,400	Cheese, pkgs.	6,494
Corn, bushels	250,200	Dressed Hogs, No.	957
Oats, bushels	52,200	Rice, tcs.	433
Rye, bushels	6,750	Rice-chaff, bags	109
Malt, bushels	14,851	Rosa-oil, bbls.	180
Barley, bushels	10,450	Sugar, hhds.	1,031
Peas, bushels	3,600	Silk, pkgs.	175
Oat-meal, bags	300	Spelter, pcs.	365
Flax-seed, bags	60	Skins, bales	621
Grease, pkgs.	1,772	Starch, pkgs.	1,180
Grass-seed, bags	2,616	Stearine, pkgs.	65
Hides, No.	1,576	Tallow, pkgs.	656
Hides, bales	186	Tea, pkgs.	10
Hops, bales	273	Tobacco, hhds.	232
Jute, bales	31	Tobacco, pkgs.	1,081
Lead, pigs	1,825	Whisky, bbls.	2,360
Leather, sides	17,770	Wool, bales	140
Moss, bales	7		

COTTON—Has been in light demand for early delivery, but offered sparingly, and quoted firm.... Sales were reported for prompt delivery of 883 bales (of which 267 bales were on Friday evening,) including 312 bales to shippers, 237 bales to spinners, and 306 bales to speculators.... Low Middling quoted at 9⅛c.@9 3-16c.; Strict Low Middling at 9 9-16c.@9 11-16c.; Middling at 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Fair at 12c.@12⅛c. And for forward delivery, business has been on a moderate scale, and prices have been quoted weaker.... Sales have been reported since our last of 38,000 bales, (for which 12,000 bales were on Friday evening, and 26,600 bales to-day,) with 2,900 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling. The dealings in options, as officially reported, included, on Friday afternoon, for February, 400 bales at 9.78c.; March, 1,400 bales at 9.77c.@9.80c.; April, 4,000 bales at 9.92c.@9.96c.; May, 2,600 bales at 10.07c.@10.11c.; June, 2,300 bales at 10.21c.@10.24c.; July, 2,300 bales at 10.34c.@10.35c. And to-day, for February, 2,400 bales at 9.75c.@9.78c.; March, 5,000 bales at 9.77c.@9.80c.; April, 8,200 bales at 9.92c.@9.93c.; May, 7,100 bales at 10.07c.@10.09c.; June, 1,700 bales at 10.22c.@10.23c.; July, 1,400 bales at 10.33c.@10.34c.; August, 300 bales at 10.42c. The closing quotations were: For February, 9.78c.; March, 9.78c.@9.79c.; April, 9.92c.; May, 10.06c.; June, 10.22c.; July, 10.32c.@10.33c.; August, 10.41c.@10.42c.... Transferable orders were issued to-day at 9.80c., as officially reported.... The averages of Friday's forward deliveries, as officially reported, were as follows: February, 9.79c.; March, 9.80c.; April, 9.94c.; May, 10.10c.; June, 10.23c.; July, 10.34c.; August, 10.42c.... The receipts at this port to-day were 2,454 bales, and at the shipping ports 23,499 bales, against 23,859 bales same day last week; and thus far this week, 41,794 bales, against 50,211 bales same time last week.... The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1878, have been 3,751,980 bales, against 3,568,499 bales in the preceding Cotton year.... Consolidated exports (one day) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 25,300 bales; to the Continent, 8,169 bales; to France, 1,563 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 789,195 bales.... Stock in New-York to-day, 164,277 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	N. O. and Gulf.	Texas.
Ordinary	7⅝	8	8
Strict Ordinary	8 3-16	8 7-16	8 7-16
Good Ordinary	8 13-16	8 15-16	8 15-16
Strict Good Ordinary	9¼	9⅜	9⅜
Low Middling	9⅝	9¾	9¾
Strict Low Middling	9 9-16	9 11-16	9 11-16
Middling	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
Good Middling	10⅛	10¼	10¼
Strict Good Middling	10½	10⅝	10⅝
Middling Fair	11 3-16	11 5-16	11 5-16
Fair	12⅛	12¼	12¼

Stained.

Good Ordinary	8	Low Middling	8[illegible]
Strict Good Ordinary	8½	Middling	9[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—Trade in State and Western Flour has been on a rather more liberal scale, but indicative of no important alterations in values, holders in most instances meeting the requirements of buyers with promptness on the basis of previous quotations. The export inquiry has been fair, and has been, in good part for desirable Winter Wheat Extras and City Mill Extras, the latter for the West Indies. Choice to fancy Superfine and No. 2 scarce and wanted, at somewhat stronger rates.... Sales have been reported since our last of 19,350 bbls. of all grades, including Sour and unsound Flour of all classes, very inferior to very choice, at $2 50@$5 25, chiefly Extras at $3 75@$4 75; very inferior to very fancy No. 2 at $2 40@$3 35, mainly at $2 65@$3 15 for ordinary to very choice Winter, and $2 65@$3 15 for Spring; poor to fancy Superfine State and Western, $3 35@$3 75, (some very fancy held higher;) inferior to good Extra State, in odd lots and lines, at $3 75@$4 10; good to choice do. at $4 10@$4 35; City Mill Extras, shipping grades, for the West Indies, $4 85@$5 25 for fair to strictly fancy; do., for South America, $5 15@$5 65 for fair to very choice; do., for English markets, quoted at $3 75@$3 90; do. Family Extras, $5 25@$5 25, the latter for fancy; inferior to good shipping Extra Western, $3 75@$4 10; good to choice do., $4 10@$4 35; very poor to very choice Western Trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, at $4 10@$5 65, (a few brands quoted at higher figures;) very inferior to very choice do., Red and Amber Winter stock, $4 15@$5 00; poor to fancy White Wheat do. at $4 15@$5 50, chiefly at $4 50@$5 75, (with very fancy brands in lots as high as our extreme figures;) ordinary to very choice Extra Genesee at $4 25@$5 75, mainly at $4 50@$5 15; very inferior to very choice Minnesota Clear Extras at $3 75@$5, (the latter an extreme;) inferior to fancy do. straight Extras, at $4 40@$5; Minnesota Patent Extras, very inferior to strictly fancy, $5 25@$8 50, (only a few brands going at above $7 75;) Winter Wheat Patent Extras, $5 50@$8 75 for very poor to fancy, only a few brands going above $7 75.... [illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite moderately dealt in. Winter grades have been quoted a trifle firmer, and in the instance of options on No. 2 Red and No. 2 Amber ¼c.@½c. higher. Toward the close, however, under somewhat freer offerings, buyers had the advantage, but evinced little disposition to operate to any important extent. Spring Wheat met with a moderate inquiry for early delivery at a shade stronger prices, selling, in instances, at an advance of ½c. ℘ bushel. Cable advices were of rather more firmness, but not of much activity. Western reports were again variable, and toward the close weaker.... Sales have been reported to-day of 365,000 bushels, (of which 201,000 bushels for early delivery,) including [illegible] ... 98½c.; New-York No. 2 White, 38,000 bushels, at 35½c.@34c., closing at 34c.; [illegible] ... The stock of Grain in this port embraces 2,983,791 bushels Wheat, 1,398,967 bushels Corn, 423,995 bushels Rye, 761,000 bushels Barley, [illegible] bushels Malt, 734,088 bushels Oats, and 23,508 bushels Peas.... The aggregate of Grain in store is 6,360,155 bushels, as against 6,647,466 bushels last Monday, 4,449,172 bushels Feb. 25, 1878, and 7,018,861 bushels Feb. 26, 1877.... Hay and Straw unchanged.... Feed in fair request at firm prices.... Seeds steady and moderately sought after. Of Timothy, sales reported of 300 bags about fair to prime, at $1 35@$1 45.

MOLASSES—Very quiet; values quoted as before; 65 hhds. Porto Rico sold on private terms.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been steady but quiet.... We quote within the range of $1 40@$1 45 for Strained to Good Strained; $1 50@$1 65 for No. 2; $1 85@$2 40 for No. 1; $2 50@$5 for Pale to Window Glass ℘ 280 lb.... Tar has been sparingly sought after at $2 12½@$2 25.... City Pitch at $1 80, free on board.... Spirits of Turpentine has been in light demand, with unremarkable prompt delivery, quoted at 30c.... Stock in yard, 72,277 bbls. Rosin, 9,156 bbls. Crude Turpentine, 7,706 bbls. Spirits do., and 11,727 bbls. Tar. And afloat, 670 bbls. Rosin and 938 bbls. Tar.

PETROLEUM—Refined strong, but dull; quoted for early delivery here at 9½c. bid.... Refined, in cases, here, quoted at 11½c.@13½c. for Standard to strictly fancy brands.... Crude in bulk, 6¼c.@6⅜c., in shipping order.... Naphtha at 8c.... At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum, for early delivery, at 9½c. bid.... At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, at 9½c. bid.... At the Petroleum Exchange, sales were recorded of 5,000 bbls. United, here, and 59,000 bbls. at Oil City, at 97⅛c.@98¼c., closing at 97¾c. bid.

PROVISIONS—Hog products have fluctuated considerably here and at the West, opening stronger, then receding, but left off more firmly.... Mess Pork for early delivery has been in more active demand, closing at $10 07½@$11 12½ for new and $9 50@$9 75 for old.... Sales of 500 bbls. old partly at $9 75, and 220 bbls. new on private terms; also 50 bbls. Family, $10 75.... And for forward delivery, here, Western Mess has been active at higher prices, closing irregular, and quoted for February at the close at $10 70@$10 85 for new, and $9 50@$9 70 for old; and for March, $10 75@$10 90 for new, and $9 50@$9 70 for old; and for April, $10 90@$10 95 for new, and May at $10 90@$11.... Sales reported of 1,000 bbls. new Mess, March, $10 85@$10 90; 500 bbls. for April, $10 95, and 1,750 bbls. for May, $11 10@$11 20.... [illegible]

WHISKY—Declined to $1 06; sales, 100 bbls.

FREIGHTS—A moderately active movement has been reported to-day, in most instances, somewhat easier rates, on a free offering of accommodation on berth and charter.... FOR LIVERPOOL—The engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 3,000 bushels of Wheat at 6¼d. ℘ bushel, [illegible] ... [illegible]

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 24, 1879.

Trade in horned Cattle on this forenoon was slow, on a heavy run of generally coarse quality Beeves; values were off ¼c. ℘ lb., and the markets closed weak, several herds being then unsold; quality in the aggregate coarse and lean; extreme range poor to good; general sales effected from 8¾ to 9¾ lb. net; extreme range of allowance, 54 to 57 lb. net. At Sixtieth-Street Yards prices were 8c.@11c. ℘ lb., weights 4⅞ to 11 cwt. At Harsimus Cove Yards prices ranged from 7¼c.@10½c. ℘ lb., weights 5 to 11 cwt. Milch Cows poor in quality and held on sale at $25@$60 ℘ head, Calves included. Veals sold at 4c.@6c. ℘ lb.; grassed Calves at 2½c.@3c. ℘ lb. Trade in Sheep and Lambs was fair; Sheep sold at $4 25@$6 ℘ cwt.; Lambs at 5¼c.@7c. ℘ lb.; mixed flocks at 5¼c. ℘ lb.; quality as above, reported common to good. Live Hogs held on sale up to $4 65 ℘ cwt. City Dressed opened in moderate demand at 5c.@5⅝c. ℘ lb., with market Pigs at 5¾c. ℘ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth-Street Yards—E. C. Eastman sold for self 905 head of horned Cattle, of which 173 head were Missouri and 632 head Illinois: [illegible]

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Sixtieth-Street Yards for week ending Feb. 22, 1879: 4,938 head of horned Cattle, 50 Cows, 595 Veals and Calves, 12,406 Sheep and Lambs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day, 2,089 head of horned Cattle, 3 Cows, 91 Veals and Calves, [illegible] Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth-Street New-York for week ending Feb. 22, 1879: 22,151 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 5,809 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove Yards for week ending Feb. 22, 1879: 6,276 head of horned Cattle, 5 Cows, 9,494 Sheep and Lambs, 17,992 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,891 head of horned Cattle, 2,379 Sheep and Lambs, 2,723 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Feb. 24.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 833 head; for the week thus far, 3,383 head; for the same time last week, 3,[illegible] head; decrease, 24 cars; through consignments, 180 cars; market not established; prospects unfavorable. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,800 head; for the week thus far, 8,200 head; for the same time last week, 8,000 head; through consignments, 5 cars; opened firm, but closed dull. Eastern advices cause depression; sales, fair to good Western Sheep at $4 60@$5; choice to extra, $5 25@$5 70; best grades disposed of. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,990 head; for the week thus far, 7,265 head; for the same time last week, 12,880 head; through consignments, 61 cars; fair demand for local trade, Eastern dealers holding off; offerings compare favorably with last week; Yorkers, weights, $4 10@$4 20; medium and heavy, $4 15@$4 35; extra selected Philadelphia, $4 50; Store Pigs, $3 50@$3 90; all offerings disposed of.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Feb. 24.—Cattle—Shipping and butchers' grades active and firm; export Steers, $5@$5 30; good to choice heavy, $4 75@$5; fair, $4 25@$4 50; native butchers' Steers, $3@$4 12½; Cows and Heifers, $2 75@$4; feeding Steers, $3 50@$4 20; receipts, 2,400 head; shipments, 1,800 head. Hogs—The demand was only moderate; light shipping and Yorkers, $3 75@$3 85; Baltimores, $3 90@$4; packing, $3 80@$3 90; butchers' to fancy heavy, $4@$4 10; receipts, 8,400 head; shipments, 3,700 head. Sheep active and strong; good to prime, $3 50@$4 50; choice, $4 75@$5; export Muttons, $5 15@$5 25; receipts, 900 head; shipments, 600 head.

EAST LIBERTY, Feb. 24.—Cattle—Receipts since Friday, 1,819 head of through and 357 head of local, making the total for the week ending to-day, 2,488 head of through and 902 head of local, against 4,504 head of through and 1,106 head of local for the week before; supply light, with a few left over unsold; market firm at about last week's prices. Hogs—Receipts, 7,812 head, total for the week, 19,393 head, against 27,000 head last week; Yorkers, $3 90@$4; Philadelphias, $4 30@$4 50. Sheep—Receipts, 2,700 head; total for the week, 15,000 head, against 15,500 head last week; selling slow at 10c.@15c. off from last week's prices; $3 75@$5 25 for common to prime.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 15,000 head; shipments, 7,500 head; market strong; prices generally 5c. higher; choice heavy, $4@$4 30; light, $3 80@$3 95; mixed, $3 80@$4 25. Cattle—Receipts, 3,700 head; shipments, 1,400 head; shipping, 15c. lower, at $4 10@$5; feeders and stockers, $3 70@$3 90; butchers' steady; Cows, $2 25@$3 30; Steers, $3 50@$3 80; Bulls, $2 50@$3 70. Sheep—Receipts, 700 head; shipments, 1,000 head; market unchanged at $3@$4 75.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 24.—Cattle—The market was dull, and ¼c. lower; very best, 4½c.@5¼c.; first quality, 4c.@4½c.; medium, 3½c.@4c.; ordinary, 3c.; the most sales were at 3c.@5½c.; receipts, 1,599 head; sales, 1,300 head. Sheep—The market has been only moderately active, the supply equal to demand; quotations, 3½c.@6c.; receipts, 3,397 head. Hogs—Receipts, 1,044 head; quoted at 4½c.@6c. gross.

WEST PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—Cattle selling slowly; receipts, 1,800 head; good, 5¼c.@5½c.; medium, 5c.@5¼c.; common, 4½c.@4¾c. Sheep slow; receipts, 4,500 head; good, 5¾c.; medium, 5¼c.; common, 4c.@4½c. Hogs selling slow; receipts, 3,200 head; good, 6¾c.; medium, 6½c.; common, 6¼c.

(For other Telegraphic Markets see Sixth Page.)

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 25, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE.—The Banker's Daughter.
FIFTH-AV. THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
STANDARD THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Spell Bound.
LYCEUM THEATRE.—Hamlet.
NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Little Detective.
PARK THEATRE.—Engaged.
THE AQUARIUM.—Afternoon and Evening.
CHICKERING HALL.—At 11 A. M.—Lecture.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy, &c.
THEATRE COMIQUE.—Variety.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Water-Colors.
MASONIC HALL.—The Missouri. Matinée.
STEINWAY HALL.—Soirée Musicale.
GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Masquerade Ball.
KURTZ GALLERY.—Salmagundi Club Pictures.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum	1 00

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

The Times Up-town Office—No. 1,258 Broadway.
Paris Office of The Times—No. 39 Rue de Lafayette.
The Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., from Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens', No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

☞ Advertisements for The Weekly Times must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, easterly to southerly winds, with increasing cloudiness, snow and rain, slowly rising temperature and falling barometer.

A week from to-day the legal existence of the Forty-fifth Congress will expire. The chances of an extra session will chiefly depend on the action of the Senate. The only appropriation bill remaining for action in the House is the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial, and there is an evident intention to shift to a Conference Committee the contest over the legislation repealing the Election law which the Democrats insist on incorporating with that bill. The Senate amendment to the Deficiency bill, appropriating $250,000 to meet the deficiency in the Department of Justice incurred by payments for enforcing the Election law, will raise the same issue in another form, and will, undoubtedly, be the subject of tedious wrangling between the two houses. Certain Senate amendments to the Internal Revenue bill—among them the dropping of the provision for the *repeal of the match tax*—have been non-concurred in by the House, and that bill will also go to a Conference Committee. When the Postal Appropriation bill is reached on the Speaker's table, there will probably be another conference demanded on the Roach subsidy, as it seems unlikely that the concurrence of the House on that job can be secured. Whether these and other subjects of difference between the two houses can be adjusted before noon of Tuesday next is an entirely open question.

The House showed a gleam of sense yesterday in the prompt and conclusive defeat of Mr. Hooker's bill appropriating several millions of dollars for the erection of public buildings throughout the country. These appropriations were placed where they were best calculated to secure votes for the bill, though its fate shows it to have been a more than usually clumsy and shameless attempt at log-rolling. The bill started with an appropriation of $250,000 for a new Post Office building in Brooklyn—a provision which did not prevent Mr. Chittenden from denouncing the entire measure. The spectacle of a member having sufficient principle and independence to refuse to support an appropriation for his district, because of the questionable means adopted to secure it, is sufficiently rare in Congress to make Mr. Chittenden's action worthy of notice.

As it has passed the Senate, the Army Appropriation bill is materially changed from its original shape. The clauses providing for a reorganization of the Army have been taken out. Another important change is the striking out of the section which makes it unlawful for any civil, military, or naval officer, under severe penalties, to move troops to any point near a place where an election is being held. The clause giving railroad companies the right to do a general commercial telegraph business was finally adopted, but with some modifications. This part of the bill, known as the Butler amendment, has been bitterly fought by the friends of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and the discussion of its merits has been, at times, very acrimonious. The importance of the measure has undoubtedly been exaggerated, and its principal effect will be to act as a check upon the operations of a great corporation, which, under an oppressive management, might need it. But the whole bill, with its prunings and its additions, has yet to pass the ordeal of a conference committee. It is not likely that the House will accept the amendments of the Senate without demur, and it is impossible to say what shape this much-amended bill will have finally assumed when it goes to the President.

The attempt of Mr. Ewing to revive the Anti-Resumption bill on Saturday was even more forlorn, according to the *Record*, than the press reports represented. In the discussion which took place, many gentlemen of by no means radical hard-money views denounced Mr. Ewing's course as "stupid," "short-sighted," and "ill-timed." Mr. Cannon declared that what the country wanted was that Congress should let the currency alone. Mr. Garfield said that the country would have been better off if Congress had adjourned every session the past four years after passing the Appropriation bills. Mr. Chittenden said that we "have resumption in spite of Congress, but we have it without harm to any one. The people like it, and will try it," whatever men like Messrs. Ewing and Kelley might do to stop it. Mr. Hazelton, of Wisconsin, made a strong speech in support of the national banking system, which had been violently assailed by the friends of the bill. On the whole, the spirit of the proceedings was more encouraging than anything which has occurred in the House in a long time.

The Legislature will resume work to-day, and it is to be hoped that one of its first duties will be to dispose of the question of retrenchment in the public expenses of this City. There can be no good reason for dallying any longer with a subject in regard to which the obligations of the Legislature are perfectly simple, and which has been presented in a shape which admits of immediate action. It is true that Mr. Strahan's bill does not exhaust the possibilities of cheaper government for New-York, and that it must be followed by legislation reducing the salaries attached to judicial offices protected by the Constitution—these reductions to take effect after the close of the term of the present incumbents. But this bill presents at least a substantial slice of economy, and unless it can pass, the chances of any other measure of relief for local tax-payers, are slim indeed. The office-holders whom the bill is likely to affect will, doubtless, be more vigorous in their opposition to it than the people whom it is intended to benefit will be in its support. But as it is these people whom legislators are supposed to represent, it must be assumed that the interests of the public, as distinguished from those of individuals, will be safe in their hands.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS FOR THE YEAR.

The business community can look forward to the remainder of the present year with a freedom from anxiety in many respects which they have not enjoyed for a long time. With the adjournment of Congress—unless there should be an extra session, which is not probable, and which, if it occurs, is not likely to be a long one—the danger of disturbance from financial legislation, which has so long hung over the interests of the country, will disappear for at least the rest of the year. The Redemption act will continue to be applied by the Secretary of the Treasury substantially as at present. The debased silver which is being, and under existing law must be, coined at the minimum rate of two millions per month, will be allowed by Mr. Sherman to accumulate, and will not be forced upon any Government creditor against his will. The legal-tender notes, if presented for redemption, will be redeemed, and unless, during the next week, Congress shall pass some measure directing their disbursement for some specific purpose, they also will be retained in the Treasury, and whatever may be the extent of their redemption, no considerable change in the currency is to be apprehended from this source. The one very important condition of active and successful business, a currency at par with the currency of the commercial world, and not liable to chance increase or decrease, may therefore be counted on.

Nor this alone. Under the operation of existing statutes, the bank-note currency of the country is subjected to far more conservative influences than before. By the terms of the law, each bank is required to keep constantly in the Treasury a fund equal to 5 per cent. of its outstanding circulation, to enable the Treasury to redeem its notes. Up to the present time, this provision has resulted only in the exchange of worn and mutilated notes for new and clean ones; but, as we indicated at the time of the passage of the bill, the law may have a very different and much wider effect. If from any cause the notes of the banks should be issued in excessive amounts, they would now be redeemed, through a perfectly efficient agency, well equipped and accustomed to its work, in legal tenders, which themselves are redeemable in gold. While the bank-notes were redeemable only in irredeemable Government paper of about the same volume, there was little inducement under any circumstances for requiring such redemption. Nor is there likely to arise any demand for it in the immediate future. But the machinery for redemption exists, and the duty is imposed on the banks to provide for it. The fact is a not unimportant element in the situation as tending to maintain confidence in the permanent and practical soundness of the currency.

On the other hand, there is no ground for any fear as to a lack of currency. Banking under our laws is entirely free, and the bank-note circulation can be promptly and readily increased whenever the condition of business shall be such that an increase proves necessary. The legal tenders are now removed, let us hope forever, from the manipulation of speculators. No such thing as a lock-up or an artificial stringency is possible. There is sure to be always available an ample supply of sound paper currency, either of legal-tenders or bank-notes. Besides which, we are again in communication with the great reservoirs of gold throughout the world, and, should circumstances demand any increase of that metal, the natural laws of supply and demand will inevitably bring it to our shores.

The current year will also be free from any extraordinary political excitement. No general election will occur, and none at all in which financial questions need take a prominent place, though it would be rash to say that they will not enter into some of the State elections. But recent local elections tend to show that the organization of parties on these issues is not likely to be extended or even to be maintained during the current year. The next Congress has been chosen, and though it is not likely to be a very safe or wise Congress, so far as we can judge, there is good reason to hope that it will be unable to seriously embarrass the present financial policy or impair general credit. The country is justified, therefore, in looking forward to a considerable period of rest from political disturbance, and of freedom to pursue its regular business interests without the vexatious interruption and interference from which it has suffered so much and so long.

The outlook from a purely commercial point of view is also reasonably encouraging. The statistics of failures, incomplete and unsatisfactory as they are, go to show that a great part of the exaggerated indebtedness under which the business community labored at the time of the revulsion in 1873, is either paid, compromised, or wiped out and abandoned. The general credit of the country, though by no means in perfect condition, nor as free from possibilities of embarrassment as it ought to be, is in a sounder condition than it has been for many years. There is a fair degree of confidence, and there is not, what is quite as dangerous as general distrust, so much of the over-confidence which leads to rash speculation. There have not been wanting recently signs of desperate speculation in the stock market, but this is something which may always be expected. The healthy symptom at present is, that the general public is involved to a comparatively slight extent. The number of outsiders who are subject to the perilous temptation to take a "shy" at Wall-street, or some similar centre of stock gambling, has notably decreased. The smaller it grows the better it will be for the solid interests of the country.

It is to be hoped that all classes will avail themselves of the opportunities which may present themselves during the period of promise which seems to be before us, at once with energy and prudence. While there is every encouragement for legitimate enterprise, based on industry and capital, and conducted with vigilance and integrity, there is none for assuming rash risks. The day of quick and large fortunes has measurably gone by, and will not soon return. Undoubtedly, we shall not be able to restrain our pace for long. It is nearly as certain as that time will roll round that our late depression will gradually change, first, to moderate prosperity, then to undue expansion of credit and speculation, then to feverish activity, finally culminating in another reverse. What is called the periodicity of panics has its origin in human nature, and in some of its most deeply-rooted motives, but though it involves a great deal of failure and suffering to the community at large, its worst consequences can be avoided by individuals who have learned prudence, self-restraint, and, above all, unwavering honesty.

MR. SMYTH AND HIS DEPARTMENT.

What have the Senatorial defenders of Superintendent Smyth to say with regard to the facts now transpiring, and the evidence which his own department furnishes against his method of doing business? And how do his friends in the Assembly, who have resented the Governor's proposal to abolish the department, reconcile their declarations as to its usefulness and the efficiency of its head with the exposure of the manner in which both have dealt with the Globe Mutual? Mr. Smyth's acquittal in the face of conclusive evidence of his wrong-doing was sufficiently shameless to suggest a doubt as to the integrity of those who were responsible for it. The recent attempt to bolster up his administration of the affairs intrusted to him, and to represent him as a trustworthy guardian of policy-holders' interests in opposition to scheming and dishonest managers, was in its way quite as inexcusable.

Any doubt that exists with reference to the action of the Legislature is a result of characteristics not creditable to its members. Partisan influences on one side, the intrigues of an Insurance Ring on the other, explain the failure to hold the Superintendent to a rigid accountability for the performance of his duties, and to so amend the laws as to enable the public to obtain for themselves the protection which the department does not afford. Meanwhile the public are forming their own judgment as to the necessity for stringent measures to secure good management, and as to the folly of attaching importance to the reports or certificates of a department having a man like Smyth as its chief executive. The story of the Globe Mutual carries a moral to which the Legislature may be indifferent, but which a legion of thrifty, intelligent men, with a direct pecuniary interest in life insurance, correctly appreciate.

Mr. Smyth has printed testimonials received from certain companies in reply to the letter intended to elicit precisely the puffs which are cited in support of the department. The Knickerbocker Company gave one of these testimonials, and the exhibit of the Knickerbocker's mortgage-list enabled us to judge of the value of praise from that quarter. The Globe Mutual gave another, that deserves to be quoted as an example of the cool effrontery which talks of "safeguards" in the midst of rottenness and wrong. "The abolition of the Insurance Department," writes the Globe, "would be the removal of a safeguard which now serves as a protection alike to policy-holders and companies." How little trust should be reposed in testimony of this character, is obvious to any man who considers the relations that exist between companies having something to conceal and a Superintendent who helps them to make concealment possible. It does not often happen, however, that the relationship is brought out so clearly as it has been in this instance. Thus, when the Globe Mutual exalted Smyth into a safeguard, whose removal would be a calamity, its President had in his possession a letter from Smyth setting forth as the result of an examination a certain small "surplus as regards policy-holders" of the company, and ending with this extraordinary indorsement: "The Superintendent is gratified that the foregoing result of the examination of this company shows a surplus of $238,322 27, with which it should be enabled to do a flourishing and prosperous business."

The public do not forget, though the Legislature may, that the examination of the Globe Mutual took place seven months prior to the date of Smyth's certificate; that that examination showed the management to be corrupt and reckless, and the company to be unsound, if not insolvent; that Mr. McCall, who made the examination, admits that the certificate should not have been given; that the "surplus" which Smyth announced has no real existence; finally, that the Attorney-General has under consideration the question, whether prosecutions shall be instituted against the officers whom Smyth upheld, and who in part repaid him for the service by vouching for him as a safeguard, whose loss policy-holders and companies would alike deplore. A Superintendent with the slightest sense of decency would shrink out of sight before the shame of this exposure. If the Legislature had any proper conception of the fitness of things, he would resign to escape removal.

The truth is that the Globe Mutual is but one illustration of the worthlessness of the present Insurance Department, and of the folly of reposing confidence in its certificates. We would not be understood as including Mr. McCall in this censure, though he would more effectually have vindicated himself had he protested publicly against action which in some degree compromises him. He is a subordinate, however, and while he conducts examinations Mr. Smyth comes to terms with managers and allows them to "fix things" in a manner enabling them to hoodwink their policy-holders and victimize the public. To-day we hear of the Globe Mutual. Not long ago we heard of the Universal, whose condition was worse than that of the Globe, whose management had been equally disgraceful, and whose need of decisive treatment was greater. Mr. Smyth affects a horror of Receivers, and undoubtedly the law respecting the functions they are appointed to perform, is bad. There is room for radical amendment in the provisions of the law for winding up insolvent companies. But there are grosser evils than those arising out of a Receivership, and the arrangement sanctioned by Mr. Smyth in the case of the Universal Company is one of them. Under the pretense of enabling the company to resume business, he has allowed it to practice flagrant injustice upon the policy-holders, whose position and prospects are at this moment darker than they could have been under an honest Receivership. For a life insurance company justly discredited there can be no future; mercy to its policy-holders requires that its business be closed. Yet Mr. Smyth has played into the hands of the men who ruined the Universal, and has aided their scheme for shielding its mismanagement, and saving themselves at the expense of the policy-holders.

Mr. F. A. Freeman's arrest recalls attention to the affairs of the Guardian Mutual and the Widows' and Orphans' Companies. If we could have a full, true, and particular history of the latter concern, a good deal of light would be cast upon the methods that have brought fortune to a few persons behind the scenes and distress to many who depended on their representations. The Guardian Mutual, like the New-Jersey Mutual, furnishes a fresher exemplification of the mockery of the supervision exercised by the Insurance Department, and of the hopelessness of deriving protection from authority vested in Mr. John F. Smyth.

HIGHER EDUCATION FOR WOMEN.

The action of Harvard University in providing for a course of instruction for girls exactly parallel with that pursued by the regularly matriculated students, and for the granting of certificates of proficiency corresponding with the degrees conferred upon graduates, marks an important advance in the facilities for higher education for women, while it successfully avoids the vexed controversy regarding coeducation of the sexes. Aside from that controversy, there has been little difference of opinion of late among enlightened people as to the advisability of affording to the gentler sex all the opportunities for advancement in knowledge which are accorded to young men, so far as they may be able and willing to profit by them. There have been colleges founded for the special behoof of girls, but their courses of study have been arranged more or less on the supposition that female education is properly something different from male education; the resources and appliances of the institutions have fallen far below those of a thoroughly-equipped university, and the standard of scholastic attainment has been merely something a little higher than that of seminaries with less pretentious titles. Five years ago Harvard College began the experiment of examinations for women, and the result has proved the existence of a want, but appears not to have met it fully. These examinations have been conducted by members of the Faculty, not only in Cambridge, but in this City, in Philadelphia, and in Cincinnati, on certain prescribed courses of study, and where they were successfully passed certificates have been given, which bore the authority of the University, and indicated the fact of the attainment of such proficiency as the courses of study allowed; but these were made up of special selected branches deemed most important for women and best calculated to meet their wishes, but did not by any means correspond to a full college curriculum. Hence, the certificates merely indicated a rather indefinite amount of scholarship, but in no sense amounted to the degrees of graduates.

The present scheme will probably not wholly supersede the examinations, as it will require residence at Cambridge, and the devotion of the whole time of the lady students to a course of intellectual training corresponding to that imposed upon the undergraduates of the college. While they will not enter the classes, nor be subject to the regular discipline of the institution, they will have the benefit of instruction by the Professors, the privileges of the library, laboratories, museums, and general lectures, and will be subjected to the regular examinations; and the certificates which they receive on completing the course, though not regular diplomas conferring the degree of Bachelor, will have the same significance, as far as scholarship is concerned. Why any distinction at all should be maintained is not quite clear, as the real value of a degree consists solely in the evidence it furnishes of studies successfully pursued, and attainments acquired. The plan, it will be seen, will furnish to girls the actual advantages of the college for mental training, without being open to the objections urged against coeducation, for they will live almost as completely apart from the interior "college life" as any of the families of Cambridge. It will place at their command what none of the "female colleges" can offer, it will present a whole where the examinations for women present a part, and it will meet every reasonable requirement for university instruction. It will differ from the plan of Girton College, in England, inasmuch as that is a separate institution, with its own appliances and instructors, and is connected with the University at Cambridge only by a parallelism of studies and by the examinations and certificates of scholarship.

Not only are all questions of the propriety of coeducation avoided, but largely also those that relate to the different educational requirements of the two sexes. The course of study at Harvard College is now mainly "elective" after the first year. There has been a vast extension of the domain of learning since Bacon's day, and, if there had not been, it would be hardly practicable for all our aspiring youth to emulate him in taking all knowledge for his province. In the vast field before the student, some selection must be made, either by himself or by somebody for him, and our most progressive institution of learning has at last abandoned the old policy of laying down a uniform curriculum for all minds and all tastes within rigid barriers. In this it has no doubt done wisely, and it now offers a great variety of courses from which the student, under such counsel and advice as he may have, can make his own choice. If some branches are masculine and some are feminine, then can the masculine and feminine minds, whether possessed by men or women, follow their own bent in the selection of studies, and in filling up the time allotted for their education. If this is a safe rule for young men, it is no less so for the thoughtful and sober-minded girls who are likely to accept the benefits offered by the university, and the question of the proper studies for them will be decided by their own taste and judgment, with the help of judicious friends and advisers. Should this scheme prove to work well on trial, we see no reason why Harvard College should not in time provide, in the neighborhood of its present grounds in Cambridge, proper accommodations for its lady students, and give them the opportunity to develop a social college life of their own.

THE ABOLITION OF GRAMMAR.

The State of Texas, one of the younger members of the Federal Union, has taken a bold stand on the subject of grammar. Without party distinction or difference, the Legislature has solemnly abolished the tenses, has broken down the walls of partition between the genders, and has enacted that a verb may not agree with its nominative in number and in person, unless it chooses so to agree. This is a great advance in human liberty, and we call upon the Legislature of our own and other States to follow so illustrious an example. So great a man as Lincoln was wont to say that grammar and punctuation were largely a matter of feeling. And it is certainly high time that our country, the land of the free and the home of the brave, should declare itself independent of those rules of grammar which hold in thraldom the effete nations of the Old World. Texas has had much trouble with enforcing statutes drawn by legislators who have a noble independence of the musty, dusty rules of the schoolmen. Now, after years of wrestling with the difficulties of construing laws through which any smart lawyer can drive a six-mule team, all grammar is abolished, and the law-makers are to be judged by what they meant to say, rather than by what they have said.

For example, in Article 3, section 138, of the new Code of Texas, we find this liberal provision: "The present or past tense shall include the future." Another clause of the same section provides that "the masculine gender shall include the feminine and the neuter." And yet another clause is to the effect "that a verb shall not be strictly held to an agreement with its nominative case in number and person." There is an air of independence about these enactments which must convince the most superficial observer that the Texas law-makers are freemen, and will never, under any circumstances, be enslaved by a blind and unreasoning prejudice in favor of grammatical rules. Why the present or past tense of a verb shall not also include the future tense, we leave the apologists of monarchical institutions to explain. In Texas it is decreed by the law-making authority that when a law reads "It has been," or "It is," it may also be construed to mean "It shall be." Therefore, if the statute refers to anything which has happened, it must also be held to refer to what is happening and to what is hereafter to happen. In Texas they have but three tenses. By act of Legislature they are all consolidated in one, so that any, each, or all may be held as past, present, or future at the pleasure of the expounder of the law.

We apprehend, however, some confusion as a result of the provision that in the enforcement of the laws all gender shall be abolished. For example, if, as stipulated, "the masculine gender shall include the feminine and neuter," suffrage becomes promiscuous in Texas, and all the avenues of political preferment are open to all sexes, masculine, feminine, and neuter. In one section it is provided that "the voter shall prepare his ballot," &c. Under the new construction of law this may be construed, "the voter shall prepare her ballot," &c., and even "the voter shall prepare its ballot." Where will this lead the voting population of Texas? Similarly, the statute relating to sawing off the tips of the horns of dangerously vicious bulls will be held to apply to bulls of the feminine and neuter gender. And the act relating to the licensing of attorneys must not only read: "Such attorney shall be admitted to the Bar of the State courts when he has filed his declaration as aforesaid," but it must also be construed thus: "Such attorney shall be admitted to the Bar of the State courts when he, she, or it has filed his, her, or its declaration," &c. Clearly, this will admit women to practice at the Bar; but what lawyer in Texas, or elsewhere, we should like to know, would be willing to be described as "it"? Or, again, are we to understand that the statute exempting, among other things, one pair of trousers from seizure for debt is to be applied so as to read "His, her, or its trousers, as aforesaid"?

But we rejoice heartily that Texas has abolished the absurd requirement that a verb must agree with its nominative in number and person. Of all absurd rules, this, we are inclined to think, has been most distasteful to our free-born American fellow-citizens. In rural New-England it is the custom of the descendants of the men who fought at Concord to say, "I be"; and in Texas the sons of revolutionary sires invariably hold to "they is," while those who have been nursed by African foster-mothers declare "it are." And in some of the Texas statutes we find the nominative "this provision" followed, after an intermediate clause, by the verb "are held to be," &c. Manifestly, under the new order of things, the nominative may be plural and the verb singular, or the nominative singular and the verb plural, just as the courts may choose, or as juries may agree. As the past tense may include the present and the future, to say nothing of the perfect, past-perfect, and future-perfect; and as "he" may be held to mean "she" or "it," there is no human reason why a verb should not be as independent of its nominative noun or pronoun as Texas is independent of his, her, or its parental Mexico. These trammels have been endured quite too long by a proud-spirited people.

Congress, we trust, will hasten to adopt this new declaration of independence. The majority of Congressional orators are sadly hampered by absurd restrictions of grammar. Their tenses are too often confused, their genders involved in doubt, and their verbs unnaturally bereft of legalized nominatives. In the tariff of 1872 there was a clause concerning the duty on fruits which gave the Treasury infinite trouble, and lost, it was said, much revenue to the Government. Whether the clause should read "fruit-plants," &c., or "fruits, plants," &c., was a weighty question; and until Congress met and decided whether a hyphen or a comma were intended to be written, no man knew whether fresh fruit was on the free list or should pay a duty of 20 per cent. How much better it would have been to have abolished punctuation and grammar, and have allowed the untrammeled wisdom of Congress to let itself loose on the statute-books.

The massacre recently perpetrated by the King of Burmah, frightful as it appears, is merely one more example of a custom so universal in the East that it may almost claim rank as a recognized institution. The natural commencement of every Oriental reign is the slaughter or disablement of all possible pretenders to the throne; and the annals, not merely of Burmah, but of Persia, Turkey, Afghanistan, and Bokhara, teem with instances too frightful for quotation. As recently as the close of the last century, a western traveler found one of the royal Princes of Persia going about with a bandage over his eyes, and, on questioning him, was told, with a matter-of-course air which made the statement doubly horrible, that, "as his eldest brother would certainly put out his eyes on mounting the throne, he was teaching himself to dispense with the use of them." The Turkish Sultan, Mahmoud, famous for his destruction of the Janissaries in 1826, owed his elevation to the fact of his being the only member of the royal family left unslaughtered; and the multiplied butcheries of Mehemet Ali are still fresh in every one's recollection.

"Think, my Lord, for one moment what you are, and then think what a Duke of Bedford might have been," was the agreeable reflection suggested by Junius to the then head of the historic house of Russell, but whatever might have been his Grace's sins of omission and commission, he was a more useful and reputable person than the Duke of Newcastle, who lately died in England at the age of 44. The Duke was the son of a nobleman well remembered in New-York in connection with the visit of the Prince of Wales, whom he accompanied here in his capacity of Secretary of State for the Colonies. When it was proposed that he should do so, he begged the Queen to excuse him, saying that he was such an unlucky man, but her Majesty would not hear of it, and for once all went well with him. Still it really seemed as though an evil fate had resolved in the Duke's case to neutralize all the good gifts that fortune had bestowed on this nobleman, and to prove that a character, ability, a coronet, $70,000 a year, and a superb seat in the Dukeries, could coexist with copious causes of misery. His wife ran away from him, his only daughter married a drunkard, who went mad, his younger sons, with one exception, were disreputable, and the eldest, just dead, a confirmed and hopeless gambler. His magnificent seat was deserted, and the income from it appropriated to creditors, and but for the fact of his lands being vested in Trustees, not an acre would have remained. The Duchess, the only child of the millionaire, Mr. Hope, of the famous Scoto-Dutch house at Amsterdam, had an income too carefully tied up for her husband to gamble away, on which they lived. Were there many peers such as the late Duke of Newcastle, the hereditary peerage of England would soon be a thing of the past.

Although the work done by Dr. F. V. Hayden and the party under his charge will bear comparison with similar work in any part of the world, the United States Survey is at present at a critical crisis. The trouble seems to be that there are too many survey parties in the field, whose work often overlaps, and which, [unfortunately], regard each other with more or less jealousy and bitterness. Matters have, indeed, come to such a pass of confusion and want of system that the authorities at Washington are determined to reorganize the whole service. In the meantime, the report of the United States Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories for the season of 1878 will be found to be an interesting document. A very large amount of work has been done, especially in the region of the Yellowstone National Park. This park contains an area of 3,500 square miles, and the mean elevation is between 7,000 and 8,000 feet above the sea-level. Not more than 1 per cent. of this area can by any possibility be used for agricultural purposes. Dr. Hayden has secured materials for a detailed map of the park on a scale of one mile to an inch, and for maps on a large scale of all the principal geyser and hot spring localities. Several groups of these peculiar springs not heretofore known were discovered during 1878. Sketches and panoramic views, all of great importance in illustrating the geological structure of this most interesting and complicated region, were also secured. There are not, so far as is known, any mines or mineral deposits within the National Park, and the only occupied buildings are at the White Mountain Hot Springs. Perhaps it is well to recall the fact that not very long ago the National Academy of Sciences, at the request of the Government, submitted a report in which it was recommended that the whole survey work of the United States be distributed among three distinct organizations, as follows: (1.) The coast and interior survey, whose functions will embrace all questions of position and mensuration; (2.) the determination of all questions relating to the geological structure and natural resources of the public domain; (3.) the Land Office, controlling the disposition and sale of the public lands, including all questions of title and record. These divisions, it is urged in the report, should work harmoniously to obtain a thorough knowledge of the United States domains in all their aspects, supplementing each other's labors and helping each other in every possible way.

A few days ago the cable informed us of the elevation of Canon Lightfoot to the See of Durham. The vacancy thus created in the canonry of St. Paul's has been filled by the appointment of Prof. Stubbs, the Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford. The appointment has little if any political significance, although Lord Beaconsfield is no doubt responsible for it. While Prof. Stubbs' political sympathies have always been with the Conservative Party, his reputation is the growth of years of toil, and is neither that of a leading ecclesiastic nor of an active politician. His promotion is, indeed, the homage rendered to letters and learning by an English Minister who is the son of a scholar and was once a man of letters himself. The new Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral is a learned and profound historian, much of whose work is hidden away in learned prefaces to that series of the "Rolls Publications" which is pouring a flood of light into the recesses of earlier English history. Much of it, too, has been done at Oxford in lectures; but the ripest fruit of his labors and studies has lately been given to the world in three volumes on the early "Constitutional History of England." In this work he has reconstructed the early institutions and the early social life of the English people. Chronicles and charters, monkish annals and abbey registers, writs, acts, deeds, proclamations, decrees, rolls, and registers of Parliaments, household accounts and family records, as well as the ordinary sources of current history—all passed under his examination, and nothing escaped him. Indeed, the Professor is an acknowledged leader of the school of patient and self-sacrificing students, and it is all the more fitting that such labors should be acknowledged by preferment which at once confers a merited distinction and affords the necessary leisure for their continued prosecution.

Most Americans who have "done the Continent" have looked upon Monaco and its outlying Monte Carlo, if nothing more. The eye of the traveler involuntarily lightens up as the sea-girt rock which rises to a height of nearly 200 feet, and upon the summit of which stands the town, with the fortress that Vauban built to protect it on the land side, bursts upon the view. On three sides of the mighty rock the blue waters of the Mediterranean splash and tumble, but there is never low tide, and consequently no mud to worry the passer-by. Every form of semi-tropical growth contributes toward the beauty of the landscape, while pineapple and orange trees are almost as plentiful as those of the sombre olive. Even Monte Carlo has been made "an earthly paradise." Terraces cut out of the hill-side, and carpeted with the softest lawns, hold gardens in which the floriculturist reigns supreme. Statues and fountains, fish-ponds and aviaries, lend attraction to the place, art vieing with nature to make more lovely this wonderful spot. Music hath her shrines shrouded in daintiest foliage, and in the concert-halls of Monte Carlo sing the foremost of prime donne. Incomparable are the views to be had from the gardens, and unsurpassed is the restaurant within these enchanted grounds. And, after all, this place is the abode only of gamblers and those who gamble. It is the home of M. Blanc, son of the man, now dead, who started the gaming-tables at Monaco, and who amassed a fortune of considerably over $15,000,000 by fleecing foolish Americans and others with more money than brains. Not very long ago a young New-Yorker, on his wedding tour, stopped at Monaco to play at roulette, believing he had an infallible recipe for winning. At the end of two days' play he had cleared $5,000, and his young wife, who had reluctantly accompanied him, was fain to desist from her objections. But on the fourth day the New-Yorker lost all he had won, and in less than a week he dropped above $15,000 of his own money. Then the wife stormed and the man went out of his mind, and is now in an insane asylum. The sole proprietor of this terrible "hell," not contented with being one of the wealthiest commoners in Europe, is anxious to invest his capital in a colossal speculation of an altogether unprecedented character. He has made a proposition to the Sublime Porte—so we are informed by a Turkish newspaper printed at Stamboul—that, in exchange for the privilege of establishing gambling saloons at certain places within the Sultan's dominions, he is ready to bind himself under heavy pecuniary penalties to re-establish within a certain limit of time absolute parity between the value of Turkish gold and paper currencies. In other words, he would, with a few waves of the croupier's rake, make Constantinople a fashionable resort for Giaours and the Golden Horn a very cornucopia. But Turkey just now is on her good behavior, and considerations of moral improvement and practical finance forbid any acceptance of this extraordinary proposition.

GENERAL NOTES.

The March dividends payable in Boston aggregate $3,379,979.

The Michigan Democrats and Greenbackers hold their State nominating conventions this week.

Mr. A. D. Mosby, father of Col. John S. Mosby, died in Bedford County, Va., on Wednesday, Feb. 19.

Watertown, this State, reports 31 snow-storms since Dec. 19 last, in which 120 inches of snow have fallen.

It is now said that ex-Gov. Hartranft will take the Philadelphia Post Office and enter upon his duties about the 1st of March.

Rochester papers report that George A. Bagy, late Colonel of the Fifty-fourth Regiment, is seriously ill at his home in that city.

Matthew P. Bemus, of Chautauqua County is reported to be improving in health, and the chances are now favorable for his recovery.

The Senate of Illinois has rejected a resolution recommending Congress to reduce the salary of the President to $25,000 per year.

A San Francisco man, whose business partner publicly charged him with overdrawing his account, &c., has obtained a verdict for $3,000 damages against him in a suit for slander after a 19 days' trial.

One Boston hotel-keeper has paid marketmen for supplies $2,392,462 35 in the last 10 years. In 46 years, he says, he has paid them $8,188,906 90. The careful reader will note that he refuses to tell a lie for 10 cents.

The Richmond (Va.) *State*, a Democratic journal, says of Gen. Barlow: "It looks like a very ugly piece of business on his part, and is made all the worse by his declaration that he saw nothing wrong in acting for both sides while the confidential agent of one party."

A Mobile steam-boat Captain says that he refused seven times to take a white mule as cargo, fearing ill-luck, but on his last trip succumbed to importunities. On that trip he struck a snag. Well, Wade Hampton could tell him that was better than to have the mule strike him.

A telegram from Newark, Ohio, says that one Noble Patterson, of Hartford, a town near by, having become jealous of his wife, told a Dr. Thurston that if he did not leave within 10 days, and take Mrs. Patterson with him, he would kill him. Thurston did not go, and on the 21st Patterson shot him to death.

A Vermont man has advertised a card in the paper in his town which reads: "Some people have the vulgar habit of calling me Bill; that is not my name, nor any part of it. My name is William Palmer. I forgive all past offenses, but if any person ever calls me Bill after the publication of this letter, I shall take it as a downright insult, and just as much of an insult as though he had called me by any other hateful name that is not my own."

Following is a copy of Hon. George Lunt's sonnet, which was read at the presentation of the statue of Washington to the City of Newburyport, Mass., on Saturday:

"Throughout the world, among the sons of men,
 What fame like thine, beyond the reach of time?
Heroes and Kings, by History's supple pen,
Emblazoned stand, too oftenest for crime;
 But thy pure record, generous and sublime,
Reveals no stain nor blot, the light to mar
 That shines through all those living lines that show
How honest Duty was thy guiding star;
In the hard present, patient; and after
 Seeing the glorious future's radiant bow;
Great in the field, and in the chair of State,
Won for thy country's honor, simply Great;
 Thy country saw thee chiefest citizen,
 The world acclaimed—'Behold the chief of Men!'"

THE DIFFICULTIES TO COME.

UNDER THE SURFACE IN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

THE FEELING OF CALMNESS IN FRANCE—TROUBLES STILL TO BE DEALT WITH—UNDERGROUND AGITATIONS IN SPAIN—DANGEROUS ELEMENTS IN ITALY—RUSSIA'S DESIGNS.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—As it may be assumed that the Republic is now definitely established in France, future Parliamentary and electoral contests will become mere questions of party, between Republicans of different shades, not, as has been the case hitherto, turning upon the form of government. The Royalists and Bonapartists are too weak, numerically, to support their pretensions, but they are strong enough to be mischievous, and as they are pretty certain to throw in their vote, whenever it may become a cause of embarrassment to the Cabinet, with the extreme Radicals, we are obliged to admit that M. Gambetta's "era of difficulties" has fairly commenced. The most respectable liberal newspapers are perfectly satisfied with M. Grévy's Message, which, without announcing any particular policy, simply made known his intention to be guided by the wishes of the majority. What these wishes are, what this majority really is, we shall not know until after Tuesday next, when the reception given to the Ministerial programme then to be presented will be an indication of what is to be expected. The extreme organs of the Radical and Monarchical parties are equally bitter, and in the *Français*, *L'Union*, or *La Gazette de France*, we find the same sentiments of unreasoning hatred toward the moderate Conservative Republic incarnated in M. Grévy as are expressed in the *Lanterne* and the *Marseillaise*. So far, not even these new allies venture to attack the President, but his unfortunate Cabinet will have a hard task to steer its bark safely through the breakers which loom up in the discussions of a platform for which it alone is responsible. M. Dufaure foresaw the dangers and prudently withdrew, and his successors, be they named M. Waddington or M. Fournier, have a very unenviable situation in prospect. Since the 4th of September, 1870, France has consumed an enormous quantity of Ministers: 21 have presided over the Department of the Interior, 6 have run the Foreign Office machine, 7 that of the Navy, 8 the Ministry of Justice, 11 Public Works, 11 Agriculture and Commerce, 8 the War Department—in all, 72—giving an average of a little over five-eighths of a Minister per month; and the series is not nearly over, for the present combination is, as I have already said, only a makeshift to ascertain the wishes of the majority, after which a new selection will be made. No one believes in its stability, but, unlike what would have happened if the Dufaure Cabinet had been upset, its fall will be learned with absolute indifference.

The Premier, M. Waddington, is naught but a respectable mediocrity, who has naturally sought to group around him colleagues of his own calibre, fearing, probably, that first-rate men would have hesitated to accept so arduous a responsibility under so weak a leader. M. Teisserenc de Bort's successor, M. Lepère, was during the Empire the official Counsellor of the Yonne Prefecture, and, since then, has been distinguished for his extreme animosity to everything Bonapartist, which will account for much of his present influence. M. Le Royer succeeds, but cannot be said to replace, M. Dufaure, who had gained an immense and varied experience under half a dozen different régimes, in which respect the late Minister of Justice was without a rival in the Chambers, where he was looked upon as a sort of Nestor, whose ill-temper and cross-grained disposition were readily pardoned on account of the wonderful facility with which this master of oratory would change sides and tactics, pleading for or against any party or any motion, equally willing, and with the same apparent conviction, to attack or defend a Government, according as he happened to be in the "Opposition" or a member of the Cabinet. The new titulary is not up to this, but as all that will be asked of him is a general revocation of obnoxious magistrates, his task is comparatively easy. M. Jules Ferry receives the reward of the *ordre du jour* of a fortnight ago, and M. Waddington was somewhat embarrassed in the choice of the portfolio to be offered to this champion of the Dufaure Cabinet on the 20th January. Not having any special fitness, Public Instruction was thought the most suitable to his talents, but, as he is a professed atheist, the Department of Public Worship has been detached and placed temporarily under the direction of the Minister of the Interior, who is nominally a Catholic. This conscientious scruple on the part of M. Waddington has not, however, been favorably received by the Radicals, and may cost him his place, even should he manage to worry through the interpellations concerning his foreign policy at and since the Congress of Berlin. As, with the exception of Messrs. Ferry, Lepère and Le Royer, the Cabinet is constituted as it was under M. Dufaure's presidency, it will be unnecessary to speak of its other members, who have not made themselves very prominent in any way, and it is only fair to say that, if not particularly acceptable to the French, it is favorably judged by foreigners; too favorably, indeed, when a French newspaper, the *Soleil*, whose excessive discretion is generally admitted, ventures to write: "It would seem that foreign nations claim the right to be consulted in matters relating to France, and that in the formation of Cabinets destined to direct our public affairs we must first ascertain what shall most please Germany. M. Waddington, having had the lucky chance of countersigning at Berlin the will of Europe, was naturally designated, by this precedent, which attested his suppleness and his condescension, for the Presidency of the Council." The article finishes by stating that "each great power has similar pretensions. Every one knows that M. Jules Ferry, author of the *ordre du jour* of the 20th January and President of the Commission on the Customs Tariff, had been designated for the portfolio of Agriculture and Commerce. But M. Jules Ferry is a Protectionist, so England imposed her veto, and this combination was abandoned."

Possibly these considerations have had nothing to do with the appointments, but the impression produced by the rumor of foreign interference in home matters is painful, and I think that I do not exaggerate in remarking that the auspices under which M. Grévy's first Cabinet presents itself to the Assembly are anything but brilliant. Still, I repeat that whether it goes out now or tarries in office yet a little longer, is of no more moment than would be the exchange of Mr. Gladstone for Lord Beaconsfield in England. It will not "shake the columns of the social edifice," and must be regarded as merely a symptom, from which to make a general diagnosis of the political situation, as yet extremely indefinite. It is, then, not within the limits of France that we must look, just now, for elements of sensation, although there may be a little of that thing found here later, when the "absent brethren," for whose relief 1,000,000 francs is to be raised by a vote or by private subscription, come home and begin to assert their rights. Perhaps they have become wiser by their long and unpleasant experiences; perhaps, like the Bourbons, they have learned nothing and have forgotten nothing, in which case as soon as the Assembly returns to the capital—by the way, the City Fathers positively refuse to give up the Luxembourg to the Senate—there will be some exciting street manifestations, but these will not be for a month or two, as the journey from Noumea is long, and in the meanwhile the Canaques may have cooked and eaten a few exiles, although so far these gentle savages have spared them, as a rule, preferring free settlers to jail-birds. In Spain, however, and still more in Italy, there are indications of troublous times ahead. Don Alfonso is threatened, and the restored Monarchy does not seem destined to a long existence of peace and quiet. Revolutionary agitation is latent, but not the less dangerous because it works underground like a mole, and if we cannot predict the form *of the explosion, its imminence is scarcely* more than a question of weeks, for any one who studies attentively the progress of events in the Iberian peninsula. In Italy, on the other hand, the situation is much more clearly defined, and her best friends are forced to admit that serious apprehensions for the future are justifiable. Petruccelli della Gattina's attack upon the Depretis Ministry, although the act of an isolated individual, shows a disposition to push the Cabinet to the wall by using the Government's foreign policy as a pretext, and marks at the same time a breaking up of parties into fractions and fractions of fractions, which the *Pungolo* Deputy, Comin's, organ, says "is a state of confusion as profound as it is humiliating." No remedy is left but to dissolve the Parliament and go to the people for another general election; yet, with the Electoral law as it now exists, it is more than doubtful whether the results of the ballot-box will be satisfactory. Besides this disorganization of the Parliamentary forces there is another peril in store, as the *Italia Irredenta* association, while strictly observing the orders to abstain from all public manifestations, continues to work steadily in the style of that secret propagandism of which Italy has always been the classic land. Nothing that is legal ever satisfies an Italian, and all the southern provinces, Naples, Sicily, and a part of the Romagna are as it were gnawed by the canker of conspiracy. Against whom, for what purpose, few know or care. All that is necessary is to conspire against the existing order of things, and the great majority of the adepts have no more positive feelings in the matter than a vague sort of detestation of what is, simply because it is. Composed originally of 13 Directors, the Committee of *L'Italia Irredenta*, now numbers 20 members, 5 of whom form the Committee of Publicity, under the guidance of a distinguished jurist, a Professor at the Naples University. The other inspirers and administrators of the society's newspaper, *L'Italia degl' Italiani*, are the Secretary Imbriani, two young lawyers of the Faculty, and the editors, Aurelio Saffi and Campanilla. The expenses are covered by voluntary subscriptions, as the organ is distributed gratuitously and clandestinely twice a month in the Italian-speaking provinces of Austria by sub-committees who are in correspondence with Senators and Deputies affiliated with the association, through whom orders and instructions are transmitted from the chief, whoever he may be. Like the Carbonari and a multitude of other "sects," these people have not been until lately very troublesome to the home Government, as their principle was the avoidance of every question from which might result conflicts of opinion between the men of different parties, of whom it is composed. This prudent attitude of the society and its organ seems to have suddenly changed, in consequence of the numerous defections which, within the last few months, have left a large majority of strongly-advanced Radicals, or rather, Socialists. The consequence is an outcry against the so-called autocratic and illiberal tendencies which the leaders of the association affect to ascribe to the immediate surroundings of the King, and is inspired, they say, by the necessity of self-defense. Thus it is that a report has been spread of the formation of "a Queen's Party," whose programme embraces the restriction of liberty of the press and of association, and the extension of the royal authority, which proposed to attempt a coup d' état, with the assistance of the Army. It is only a groundless rumor, of course, but these skillful plotters know how to make use of rumor, and the starving, wretched populations are only too ready to accept anything which may seem to justify the enterprises of the society. Even in the matter of Passanante's arraignment, there is a difference of opinion, as the medical experts cannot, or rather will not, say whether the would-be regicide is a monomaniac or is amenable to the law. The prisoner himself is indignant at the delay, and considers it a piece of gross injustice to question his sanity, but the odds are that the trial will be postponed as long as possible; the doctors and the magistrates are either afraid of, or else are affiliated with, the club of which the assassin was certainly the agent, and as there can be no question of the result of the trial, the enemies of royalty wish to avoid, if they can, any opportunity for the exercise of royal clemency, hoping, meanwhile, that something may turn up which will restore this blood-thirsty cook to liberty, as it did the ruffian Megy, whose murder of a policeman was condoned as being a political offence, because the *sergent de ville* was killed while attempting to arrest the rioter.

A vast sigh of satisfaction was heaved yesterday when the telegraph announced that Prince Lobanoff and Caratheodori Pasha had finally signed the Turco-Russian treaty, whose definite conclusion has been announced and contradicted in the same newspaper every day for the last three months. It is to be ratified within a fortnight, and the evacuation of the territory by the enemy's forces should be completed within five weeks, so that we are invited to believe the Oriental question definitely settled. I confess to skepticism in this matter. While admitting that the main points are satisfactorily arranged, some experience in Eastern affairs leads me to think that as Russia has only gained a kind of negative advantage as a return for her vast sacrifices of men and money, she is again only biding her time for a more favorable moment, when either a change of Cabinet in England, or Western complications will allow the resumption of her "mission" in aid of suffering Christianity, without the danger of foreign interference. She has her foothold on the southern side of the Danube, and with Varna on the Black Sea, and the Balkan passes in the hands of her serfs, the Bulgarians, half of her work is already done, should she desire, at any future time to carry out the dream of the great Catherine. She knows, too, that there are several vexatious questions to be arranged before the pacification of the East is completed. The delimitation of the Greek frontiers is in anything but an advanced state, and even should Janina be ceded, under pressure, to the Hellenes, the animosity of race between these and the Slavs is sure, sooner or later, to give a pretext for interference in the cause of order, particularly since the little arrangement abrogating that article of the treaty of Prague which treated of Schleswig and Denmark, in favor of Prussia, shows that Austria and Germany have inaugurated the system of compensations. The Hapsburgs seem to have broken entirely with the Russians, and, although they will be forced to pay the bill for German condescension, an extension of territory eastward will be more than an equivalent for Austria's cession of her German provinces. She is pushing on now toward the Ægean, an outlet for her commerce of vital importance to her Transleithan populations; and as Italy pretends that the possession of Salonica by any other power than herself will be a blow to Italian interests, this will, I think, be the question on which there is the greatest future danger of a collision, for, except as a cause of continual agitation, it is impossible to attach much weight to the aspirations of the champions of *L'Italia Irredenta*.

THE MUTUAL LIFE.

The annual financial statement of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1878, shows that death and endowment claims were paid during the year amounting to $6,603,713 22; dividends absorbed $3,555,462; surrendered policies and additions, $4,214,159 94; commissions, $532,496 63; the premiums received were $13,092,719 83, and interest and rents, $4,752,407 74; the balance in favor of the revenue account at the close of the year was $84,174,076 42; the policies in force on Jan. 1, 1879, were 91,828, insuring $290,774,315; the assets were $87,197,614 52, of which $57,868,331 99 is secured by mortgages on real estate; $17,835,869 56 in United States and other stocks; $6,319,051 72, value of real estate, and $3,100,516 10 cash in banks and trust companies.

THE REFUNDING OPERATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Secretary of the Treasury has this afternoon issued the ninetieth call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865—consols of 1867—as follows, principal and interest to be paid at the Treasury on and after the 24th day of May next, and the interest to cease on that day:

Coupon Bonds, Dated July 1, 1867—$50, No. 90,001 to No. 100,000, both inclusive; $100, No. 160,001 to No. 180,000, both inclusive; $500, No. 93,001 to No. 100,000, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 158,001 to No. 176,000, both inclusive; total coupon, $13,000,000.

Registered Bonds, Redeemable at the Pleasure of the United States, after the 1st day of July, 1872—$50, No. 3,221 to No. 3,240, both inclusive; $100, No. 23,501 to No. 23,620, both inclusive; $500, No. 11,451 to No. 11,520, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 44,201 to No. 44,400, both inclusive; $5,000, No. 14,001 to No. 14,250, both inclusive; $10,000, No. 26,301 to No. 26,950, both inclusive; total registered, $7,000,000; whole number, $20,000,000.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan since Friday's report have amounted to $4,716,550.

TWO CHURCHES BLOWN DOWN.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, Feb. 24.—During a terrific storm yesterday on Prince Edward Island a Catholic church at Cardigan Road, a Presbyterian church at Souris, and a railway coal-shed at Summerside, were blown down. Other casualties are reported. The snow in the railway cuttings is from 12 to 20 feet deep.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS.

M. FRANK PAIGE'S FAILURE.

THE BANKRUPT'S TRIAL FOR CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD HIS CREDITORS—TESTIMONY OF HIS CONFIDENTIAL CLERK.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—The trial of M. Frank Paige, the young boot and shoe merchant, charged with conspiring to defraud his creditors of $100,000, began in the Superior Criminal Court to-day. The case has excited much interest from its novelty, the prominence of the prisoner among the younger business men of the city, and the extraordinary efforts to secure his release on bail in the large amount of $70,000. There are three indictments against Paige. The first charges him with having obtained goods without intending to pay for them; the second with entering into a conspiracy with Stetson, his clerk, to defraud his creditors, under the Bankrupt act, by concealing the proceeds obtained by the sale of his goods, and the third with the consummation of the conspiracy. The District Attorney decided to try Paige on the second indictment, to which he had already pleaded not guilty. Counsel for the prisoner were S. P. Ives, Jr., of Salem, one of the leading members of the Essex Bar, and Hon. Edward Avery, so long prominent in politics here as Chairman of the Old Line Democratic State Committee. The first effort on their part was on a motion that the indictment be quashed, on the ground that it was not specific and sufficiently complete. An extended argument was heard and the court reserved its decision, though requiring, meanwhile, that the trial should proceed, allowing the motion to quash to stand. After the jury had been drawn, District Attorney Oliver Stevens opened for the Government, presenting briefly the facts in the case. The examination of witnesses then began. Several jobbers, who sold Paige goods, gave their testimony, and then Stetson, the clerk, was called to the stand, and made to tell his story. Paige's counsel first endeavoring, unsuccessfully, to prevent Stetson's testifying, on the ground that he was a party to the records, under which the indictment was made.

Stetson's story, or the portion told to-day, which was repeatedly interrupted by arguments of counsel on points appearing, was, in substance, as follows: He was confidential clerk for Paige, but never partner. Paige told him, early in last July, that he was losing money, and must fail, unless some other way was opened out of the trouble, and that all the capital, $50,000, of Mrs. Whitcher, the special partner, would be wiped out. Sundry other conversations were had, and the plans were arranged for the failure in September, Stetson agreeing to help Paige all he could. Paige obtained goods of Houghton, Coolidge & Co., F. L. Wheeler, Pierce & Bond, W. H. Hart, Jr., P. C. Murphy & Son, Rice & Hutchins, E. F. Hall, P. & N. Copeland, J. B. Smith, John Kelley, E. A. Smith, and many others. These goods were then sent away, the invoices and bills of lading being made in his [Stetson's] name, and the remittances were to be made to him. Shipments were made up to Nov. 1, in all about one dozen shipments. The various original invoices were shown to the witness, one by one, which he stated chiefly to be in his own handwriting, and on each one he identified goods as having been bought of the various persons above named, which were especially noticed by the information that the shipment on the last day of October of goods made by E. Mann and E. H. Holt, Jr., were bought by Paige in October. On an invoice dated Oct. 22 six cases from Pierce & Co. had been in store a day or two. The cases from J. P. Tibbetts, Paige told the witness, he had given an order for in September. At this point it was testified that Paige came to the witness and told him that there was a rumor about that he had failed, and that they must not send any more goods on bills of lading in the witness' name, but that the invoice could be made out the same as previously. Stetson was on the stand when the court adjourned, and the most important portion of his story is yet to be told.

KEEPING OUT THE CHINESE.

JOY IN SAN FRANCISCO—A PROTEST DEFEATED IN THE NEW-JERSEY ASSEMBLY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—The Metropolitan Baptist Church was densely crowded last night, and the following was adopted by a unanimous rising vote, and was telegraphed to the President to-day:

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 24.

To R. B. Hayes, President of the United States:

Two thousand Christian citizens, assembled for their ordinary service in Metropolitan Temple last evening, by a rising vote, petition you to sign the bill restricting Chinese immigration, as a measure vital to our civil peace, our business prosperity, and our Christian civilization.

The delegates to the Pacific Turnbezirk of the North American Turners' Union, in convention to-day, passed unanimously the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this body are due to those Representatives and Senators who so nobly stood up and voted for the Anti-Chinese bill.

The Constitutional Convention to-day adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention are hereby tendered to the Congress of the United States for the triumphant passage of the bill restricting the immigration of Chinese to this country, and that the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives who supported that vital measure merit and will receive the lasting gratitude of the people of California.

At a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon the following resolutions were adopted, and ordered to be telegraphed to President Hayes:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the City of San Francisco, as a commercial body, and understanding as we necessarily do the scope, object, and purport of the bill which has just passed Congress known as the bill to restrict Chinese immigration, and which bill is to be, or has been, presented to the President for signature, earnestly, dispassionately, and deliberately recommend his approval of the bill in the interests of American territory, American labor, American peace, American commerce, American home philanthropy, American protection to the most valued social interests of the Pacific coast, and on the broad ground of wise and timely guarding of modern civilization and Christianity against social contact with overwhelming numbers of ancient and incorrigible social barbarisms upon American soil. Our language is concise. We mean it to be comprehensive to the last degree, and when we recommend approval of the bill in the interest of American labor, we mean protection from the descending grade toward squalor and want, and when we refer to American peace we mean protection from a war of races and the calamities that follow in the train of race prejudices where no assimilation is possible, and no social sympathies exist in common. The judgment of the West on this subject, which is overwhelming, should be regarded by the East as conclusive. We are on the ground, and know whereof we speak.

GEORGE C. PERKINS, President.
MORRIS MARCUS, Secretary.

TRENTON, Feb. 24.—In the House this evening Mr. Vernon, of Union, offered a resolution declaring that the provisions of the bill restricting Chinese immigration which has passed both houses of Congress are at variance not only with the terms and spirit of our treaty obligations, but with the principles of liberty, justice, and humanity on which our republican institutions rest, and that, if the bill becomes a law, our commercial relations with China will be threatened, retaliation invited, and the wise and Christian policy which has uniformly characterized our Government in its dealings with foreign nations will be violated. The resolution was advocated by Messrs. Vernon and Robinson, and opposed by Messrs. Deacon and Dewitt. It was defeated by a vote of 24 to 28. Eight Republicans voted against it—Deacon, Ewing, Garwood, Jackson, Schellinger, Stilsing, Tangeman, and Voorhies. The Democrats who voted for it were Sykes and Gray. Messrs. Gill, Loche, Lippincott, Parramore, Barber, Burroughes, Fiedler, and Moore did not vote.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—At a meeting of the ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church to-day, an appeal to the President of the United States was adopted requesting him to veto the Chinese Immigration bill recently passed by Congress. Similar resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Baptist clergymen of this city this morning.

THROWN DOWN AN EMBANKMENT.

ACCIDENT TO A RAILROAD TRAIN—SEVERAL PERSONS SERIOUSLY INJURED.

CHAMBERSBURG, Penn., Feb. 24.—While shifting the mail train south at this station this afternoon, one car, containing about 25 passengers, left the track from some unknown cause, and fell over an embankment about six feet high, turning over on its side. Several persons were injured, among whom were Hiram Bixler, of Fayetteville, leg broken; Rev. Dr. Stewart, of Newburg, N. Y., arm broken; Frank Scheible, wife, and son, of Scotland, Franklin County, Penn., seriously injured; Miss Miller, Greencastle, Penn., shoulder bruised; Samuel Pratter, Greencastle County, Penn., injured about the head, not seriously; two children of Col. Joseph Davison, of Greencastle, Penn., slightly injured; Bishop Glassbrenner and Rev. Mr. Bulger, of United Brethren Church, bruised, but not seriously. Several other persons received cuts and bruises, but were able to proceed to their destinations. The officers of the company and the citizens have given every attention to the wounded, and all are well cared for.

THE PROPOSED FINANCIAL DISCUSSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The following letter explains itself:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24, 1879.

Thomas M. Nichols, Esq., Secretary of the Honest-Money League of the United States:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 21st inst. was handed me on Saturday, the 22d; contents noted. I recognize the fact that the so-called Honest-Money League is the representative and exponent of both the Democratic and Republican Parties, dictating their platforms, directing and controlling their counsels. I believe that the principles you advocate and the policy you indorse are fraught with disaster and ruin to the American people, and that a full and candid discussion of such principles and policy would tend to their understanding and determination. But, to effect the purpose proposed, the debate should be extended into every State and Congressional district throughout the Union. To arrange for a joint discussion, such as I have suggested, I will appoint a committee consisting of four gentlemen, to meet a committee to be appointed by you, two of such committee to be representative men of the Republican Party and two to be representative men of the Democratic Party, to arrange points for discussion and times and terms of debate. This will be handed you by Hon. E. M. Boynton, of Massachusetts, and Hon. J. B. Weaver, of Iowa. I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

F. P. DEWEES,
Chairman National Committee.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

TWO MEN KILLED BY A BOILER EXPLOSION—FALLING FROM A RAILROAD TRAIN—FATAL LAMP EXPLOSION.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 24.—The boiler at the Applegate Coal Mines, at Hubbard, Ohio, exploded on Saturday, killing John Beatty, engineer, and wounding Daniel Ferry, boiler repairer. The boiler-house was blown to pieces.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Feb. 24.—John Lago, an employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad, fell from a freight train on to the track yesterday and was killed.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 24.—At Sugar Notch, last night, a lamp exploded in Thomas Frisk's residence during the absence of the family, who were at church. Mrs. Hart, a neighbor, forced the door, and while endeavoring to extinguish the flames her clothing took fire, burning her so badly that she died this morning.

AMUSEMENTS.

"LUCIA" AT THE ACADEMY.

The opening performance of Mr. Mapleson's season last night was a highly successful and enjoyable occasion. The house was completely filled, though the audience were for the most part in a cold and unsympathetic mood, and allowed much excellent work by the artists to pass with but faint recognition of its merit. Mme. Gerster received enthusiastic applause in the mad scene, her wonderful vocalization being something which no person in the audience could fail to recognize as one of the greatest triumphs of the singer's art, and the finale of the second act likewise was heartily applauded. Nevertheless, it must be recorded that the opera, on the whole, was not received with the enthusiasm which the perfection of its performance demanded. The first act was marred by the tardy arrival of a large portion of the audience, who not only missed the enjoyment of it, but prevented those who were in their seats from listening to it in comfort. If the admirable rule of the Philharmonic Society were rigidly applied for a few nights at the opera, and those who do not care to take the trouble to come in season were compelled to wait in the lobbies till the conclusion of the first act, the result would be beneficial. The second and third acts were given with perfect finish. Signor Galassi, whose voice has not suffered from his late exertions in the provinces, sang the music of *Ashton* with a noble grace and dignity that has no equal on the operatic stage in this rôle. The *Edgardo* of Signor Campanini was in the great artist's best method. His singing was tender and full of manly sentiment without any sentimentality, and his acting powerful and always in good taste. It was, indeed, remarkable that the audience should have been so insensible to the merits of his work in the finale of the third act. The fact is that "Lucia" possesses none of the attractions of novelty, and the interest in the labors of the artists is purely personal. Opera-goers only listen in a somewhat languid way to the familiar arias, and attend merely to hear the principal artists sing, without reference to the opera itself. The orchestra and chorus and the minor parts were all faithfully attended to, and the entire performance was smoothly given under Signor Arditi's skillful direction.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

It was a German critic, if we are not mistaken, who first rebelled against the use of the word "romantic" as applied to certain degraded forms of theatrical representation. The same authority, had he witnessed Mr. Boucicault's play, "Spell-bound," last evening, would certainly have taken this versatile Irish playwright to task for the same reason. Mr. Boucicault has, if we may believe him, written a romantic drama, in defiance, however, of the laws laid down in the preface to "Cromwell," and in defiance, also, we may add, of good taste and common sense. "Spell-bound" was in truth a success—with the gallery. But every person in the audience who could recall the bright days of Wallack's Theatre, and who remembered, with pardonable pride, the delightful traditions of this house, must have turned away from its doors last night with feelings of mingled wonder and disgust. It may be that people expect too much of Mr. Wallack, whom we have set up in a measure as a guide-post to our own crude instincts; whose fine intelligence and keen discrimination are supposed to make up the essence of a lofty managerial policy. Can it be that Mr. Wallack is but a deception and a snare, and that the much-lauded institution which he governs is not altogether worthy of the respect so often demanded in its name. If such be the case, then may we truly mourn in spirit and echo a regretful lament. The present season at Wallack's has been, for the most part, a record of weakness and retrogression. "Spell-bound" is but another volume in the library of its failures, and one which cannot even be accounted honorable. Yet we find less fault with Mr. Boucicault for evolving such a play out of his inner consciousness, not to speak of more obvious sources, than with the able manager-and-actor who evidently judges that it is suited to the intellectual status of his patrons. Notwithstanding this too plain fact, we are still inclined to think that these patrons expect something better than melodramas filled with dismal horrors, sanguinary murders, and situations of the most sensational character. Mr. Boucicault's "romantic" production is a work in which thunder and lightning form a background to the machinations of an impossible fiend; in which dungeons, robbers, and mysteries of a kind which, it was confidently hoped, had been forever swept away with the transparent illusions of a by-gone age, mingle in dark perplexity; in which villainy and destiny balance each other in the playwright's scale; in which, finally, all that is not absurd is abominable, and all that is not abominable is absurd. While stating these disagreeable facts thus concisely, it is not our intention to overlook whatever merits are to be discovered in "Spell-bound," although these merits are decidedly of a low order. The final duel scene is managed with perfect skill, and is intensely theatrical; the interest in the first scene of the second act, furthermore, is carefully varied and modulated; the rest of this act is awkwardly managed, and its climax is brutal. In general the play makes an appeal to no standard of taste whatever. As might have been expected the actors who took part in this representation were ill at ease, and, therefore, unsatisfactory. It may be that Mr. Wallack has some admirers in the part of *Raoul de Beaupré*, although we found him merely stilted, affected, and theatrical. There was nothing very horrible in his fiendishness, and, though he made intelligent efforts to harmonize the asperities of this ridiculous and almost ludicrous character, the result was neither impressive nor sincere. The entire performance reflected great discredit upon the theatre.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mme. Evelina Hartz appeared last night at a concert in Chickering Hall, with the aid of a number of artists. The performance was, in general, of no musical merit, the only exception being the violin playing of Mr. Richard Arnold, which was the principal feature of the evening.

The Apollo Club, of Brooklyn, gave a successful concert at the Academy of Music last evening, to a crowded house. Mme. Rôze was the solo performer of the evening, and sang an aria from Marchetti's "Romeo and Juliet" and Arditi's valse "L'Estasi," in both of which she was encored.

REVOLUTION IN SOUTH AMERICA.

PANAMA, Feb. 15.—A dispatch from Buenaventura, of Feb. 6, states that a revolution has broken out in the State of Antioquia, in the interest of the Conservative Party. There has been one fight already near Manizales, at a place called Olivares, resulting in the killing of about 25 men. The revolutionary party is stated to have been beaten. The General Government is said to have decreed a levy of 8,000 men to march upon the State. The Government of the State of Cauca is getting 3,000 men ready to send to the frontier of the neighboring State, and the Battalions Fourth and Fifth from Cali, and Twenty-first from Palmira, have gone to the front. Later advices are to the effect that 8,000 men from Antioquia have invaded the Cauca. Apprehension is caused by the fact that no news has been received from or of Gen. Renjifo and his Liberal Government in Antioquia. Rumors are afloat of an active part to be taken by Vientimilla on the Equatorian frontier, and one Colombian battalion has already passed through Popayan to that destination.

THE WORK OF CRIMINALS.

CRIMES ALL OVER THE COUNTRY.

ALLEGED TRAIN-WRECKERS ARRESTED—MURDERS AND ROBBERY IN THE SOUTH-WEST—DEATH OF A BIGAMIST—ROBBERY OF A PARSONAGE.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—Solomon Cohen and John J. Conway, of Boston, were arrested on Saturday upon the train from Plymouth to Boston, and held in $5,000 each on the charge of conspiring to obstruct a railroad train. It is alleged that they recently plotted to wreck a train on the Boston and Providence Railroad, near Canton, Mass., and that if successful, a similar attempt would be made on the Fitchburg Railroad, near Leominster, Mass. Cohen and Conway acted as detectives in the trial of Joseph B. Buzzell, who was convicted of the murder of Susan A. Hanson, at Brookfield, N. H., Nov. 21, 1874, mainly on the testimony of Charles W. Cook, that he was instigated and compelled to do the murder by Buzzell. Conway has recently made affidavit that the statement of Cook was untrue, and that Cohen instructed Cook to give this testimony, promising him protection from prosecution for burning John Churchill's house a short time before the murder of Miss Hanson. Cohen and Conway will be arraigned in Boston to-day on the charge of conspiracy to wreck a train.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 24.—A dispatch to the *News* from Santa Fé, New-Mexico, says that more trouble has occurred in Lincoln County, New-Mexico. H. J. Chapman, a lawyer, head of the McSween faction, was shot and instantly killed, in front of the Court-house at Lincoln, on Feb. 19.

A Fort Worth (Texas) dispatch to the *News* says that at 6 o'clock on Sunday morning the stage for Fort Yuma, Arizona, was halted inside the city limits at Fort Worth by three masked highwaymen, and the two passengers were compelled to give up their money. The mail-bags were robbed of 14 registered packages.

Joseph E. Douglas, of the firm of Douglas & Son, while standing in the Jacksonville Post Office talking with some acquaintances to-day, was killed by E. H. Edmonson, who approached unobserved from the rear with a shot-gun, and fired an entire charge of buckshot into Douglas' head. No reason is known for the assassination.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Feb. 24.—James C. Slocum died in Williams County Jail (in Ohio) a few days ago, where he was confined for obtaining money by false representations. He was taken there from Hannibal, Mo., where he was under arrest for bigamy, having married a widow. He had a wife and three children living in this city, and they are here now. He married his wife in Michigan over 20 years ago, and the widow last June. Slocum was a large railroad contractor. In 1865 he was Superintendent of the Western Division of the Erie Railroad. Before that time he was Divisional Superintendent of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road. In 1869 he built a railroad in Michigan, Judge, now Senator, Christiancy, being his attorney, with whom also he engaged at the same time in oil speculations in Virginia. In 1872 he secured with others the contract for building the Rochester and State Line Railroad. That nearly ruined him. He then began speculating in Wall-street, where he soon was ruined. He then came again to this region, saw his family, and went West, with the result as above. Mrs. Slocum has been supporting herself and children for two or three years.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Feb. 24.—While Rev. F. Hamlin, Pastor of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, was holding service last evening, and the other members of his family were at church, burglars entered the parsonage adjoining and carried off pocket-books containing $100, and a gold watch, jewelry, a revolver, and other articles. There is no clue to the robbers.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 24.—In the United States Circuit Court this morning, Martin Burns, a Judge of Election in the Seventeenth Ward, pleaded guilty to having hindered a United States Supervisor at the late Congressional election. Judge Bond fined him $5 and costs, with imprisonment for twelve months.

The trial of James Busey, W. R. Willing, James Hagan, Patrick Clarke, and Charles M. Hope, for assaulting with intent to kill C. Irving Ditty, began to-day in the Criminal Court. The accused men are well-known Democrats in the Seventeenth Ward, and some of them have already appeared in election assault cases. The difficulty out of which the trial springs occurred on Sept. 8, 1876, during the Presidential campaign, at a Republican meeting in Cross-Street Hall, which was broken up by pistol-shots and other Democratic methods of intimidation. Since then the case has gone through various phases. The jury impaneled to try on Oct. 20, 1876, failed to agree, and, although several attempts were made to reopen it, they have uniformly failed until this morning, and it is even doubtful now if a conviction can be obtained.

MONCTON, New-Brunswick, Feb. 24.—In the Annie Parker perjury case to-day, the Judge said that the evidence was sufficient to commit the prisoner for trial. The prisoner said she did not wish to be bailed, preferring to go to jail.

MONTREAL, Feb. 24.—C. R. Murray, Cashier of the Exchange Bank, who has fled, is a defaulter to the amount of $20,000. The bank holds a guarantee bond of an insurance company for $10,000. Speculation in stocks which of late have depreciated considerably is the cause.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—P. R. Ferguson, who held the position of Chief Local Agent of the Post Office, in West Philadelphia, and who was arrested for stealing letters in December last, poisoned himself in his cell this morning by taking prussic acid, and died a few minutes afterward.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 24.—About two weeks ago traces of a desperate struggle were found one mile from here, on the north side of the river, indicating that a murder had been committed and the body of the victim dragged from the Memphis Railroad track to the river. All efforts to discover the body of the murdered man or murderers failed until yesterday, when the falling of the water in the river disclosed the body of B. F. Thompson, of Coldwater, Miss., with the throat cut and having numerous stabs. A Coroner's inquest developed the fact that Thompson was a stranger, who had come here to seek business, exhibiting his money carelessly. It is supposed he was murdered for it. There is no clue to the perpetrators of the crime.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—The trial of John H. Snow, formerly first officer of the American bark C. O. Whitmore, for the murder of James R. Ellwood, a seaman on board that vessel, was commenced this morning in the United States Circuit Court. Thomas Peabody, master of the Whitmore at the time of the death of Ellwood, and who is under indictment in Boston for the same offense, is present.

OBITUARY.

HON. ABRAHAM BRUYN HASBROUCK.

Hon. Abraham Bruyn Hasbrouck, one of the oldest members of the Republican Party in this State, died at his home in Kingston, late on Sunday evening, from pneumonia, which he contracted a week before. Mr. Hasbrouck was 88 years of age, having been born in Kingston on Nov. 29, 1791. His first experience of school life was had at the academy in his native town, then a widely-known institution. After graduating from the Academy in 1806, he entered Yale College, graduating from the latter with high honors in the Class of 1810. Mr. Hasbrouck then took up the study of law in the office of Judge Reeves, at Litchfield, Conn., where he remained for a short time, and then removed to Hudson, in this State. In the latter city he completed his studies in the office of Elisha Williams, Esq. Four years after leaving college Mr. Hasbrouck began the practice of his profession in Kingston, and, in 1817, he formed a partnership with Charles H. Ruggles, who was, in 1831, appointed a Circuit Judge. Mr. Hasbrouck first appeared prominently in political life in 1825, when he was sent to Congress by the Whigs of his district, then composed of the Counties of Ulster and Sullivan. In 1833 the Congressman entered into a law partnership with Hon. Marius Schoonmaker, who had been a student in his office. Mr. Hasbrouck was elected President of Rutgers College in 1840, succeeding Dr. Milledoller, and holding the position for 10 years, during which time his able lectures on constitutional law, his genial manner, and his generous hospitality contributed largely to the prosperity of the institution. He was succeeded in the Presidency of Rutgers College by Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, and then removed to this City with his family in 1850. He lived a quiet life here for a few years, after which he returned to his native place, retiring from active life to enjoy the wealth which he had accumulated. While the old Whig Party was in existence, Mr. Hasbrouck was one of its most active workers and leaders in that part of the State. He was present at the birth of the Republican Party, and was a firm advocate of its principles from that time to his death. He was an able and eloquent speaker, with a voice of rare musical tone and power to move his listeners. For several years before his death he was a member of the Second Reformed Church, in Kingston. Mr. Hasbrouck was married about the year 1820 to a sister of Judge Gabriel W. Ludlum. She died about six years ago. Among his surviving children are Jonathan H. Hasbrouck, of the United States District Attorney's office, in this City; Mrs. Judge Joseph S. Barnard, of Poughkeepsie; Mrs. Dr. John Lillie, and the wife of Gen. George H. Sharpe, ex-Surveyor of the Port of New-York.

ST. RENE TAILLANDIER.

The death of René Gaspard Ernest Taillandier, better known as St. René Taillandier, is announced by a cable dispatch from Paris. He was born in Paris, Dec. 16, 1817, and, after a careful course of study at home, he passed two years at Heidelberg, a very uncommon proceeding for a French student, the colleges of France being considered capable of finishing any young man's education, leaving nothing for foreign universities to accomplish. His life has been passed in the instruction of youth. Filling first the position of Assistant Professor of Literature in the Faculty of Strasburg, in 1841, he was successively Professor of Literature at Montpellier, of French Poetry at the Sorbonne, and, finally, in 1868, he became Professor of French Eloquence in that Faculty, a place he held till his death. In 1870 he was made General Secretary of the Department of Public Instruction, and served that department in other positions during the same year, resigning, however, in the following August with his Chief, M. Ségris. In 1873 he was elected to the chair of Gratry in the French Academy. Among his other honors was the Cross of the Legion of Honor, which he has worn since 1849. His name was before the public not long ago in consequence of his having given frank expression to his reactionary views. He has had little to do with politics in general, but in April, 1877, he pronounced an oration, in connection with his course at the Sorbonne, on "French Eloquence and Literature of the Revolution." He went out of his way in this discourse to speak of Robespierre and Danton as "monsters" animated by "sinister" purpose and intent on the destruction of France. This language was too strong for the Republican masses, and M. Taillandier suffered many assaults and indignities as a result of his offending; his house and grounds were stoned, and the protection of the Police was required to prevent further mischief. He has put forth at various times since 1840 nearly a score of poems, essays, historical sketches, and works on literature and philosophy, none of which have earned for him the title of a man of genius. He has done excellent service to literature, however, in his 30 years' service as one of the editors of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and his name has often appeared in the table of contents attached to many able and readable articles; his severe criticism of Victor Hugo's "Legende des Siècles," a few years ago, will be remembered by those who follow the currents of French literature.

OBITUARY NOTES.

James S. Parker, a well-known hotel proprietor, died at New-Bedford, Mass., on Sunday. Mr. Parker was formerly connected with the Astor House, and was for a number of years proprietor of the Samoset House, at Plymouth. After leaving Plymouth, he took charge of a hotel in Springfield, Mass., and was last year the manager of Clifford House, at Plymouth.

Henry E. Wallace, for many years editor of the *Legal Intelligencer*, of Philadelphia, died yesterday, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

Gen. Alonzo Jackman, age 70, Professor at the Norwich University, died yesterday afternoon. He was the first graduate of the University.

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL.

This model life insurance company issues to-day its thirty-third annual statement, and, as is usual in the matter of its regularly published reports, shows advantages gained in the right direction. It has increased its amount of assets, lessened its ratio of expense, increased the amount of payment to policy-holders, and lessened the amount of interest accrued. Against the item, "net premiums in course of collection," it writes, as in the report of last year, "none." Its economical administration is shown in the low ratio of expense of management to receipts, 6.57 per cent.

The Connecticut Mutual was the first, in fact the only company that at once, upon the proposal of a New-York company to sell insurance at a discount, publicly advertised its purpose to do business as it had ever done, upon the safe accredited plan, understood by all the leading actuaries and experts of the country to be the true one. Acting always upon the only established principle that looks to financial results, which in life insurance teaches that a life insurance company to be safe must be *more* than safe, the management of the Connecticut Mutual has always conducted its affairs to the entire discredit of speculation. The showing of the statement of to-day is the best proof of the wisdom of such action.

Schemes that are laid for sudden benefit, imagined or partially real, may be apparently successful as viewed by the sanguine man who hopes to gain advantage indirectly, but any departure from the proved path of rectitude in the administration of the business of a life insurance company must eventually lead to disappointment.

In a mutual life insurance company's business there is but one thing to sell, and that thing is the common property of all its members. For their respective part of that property they have paid the fair, fixed, and universally recognized price. At the exact cost the newcomer makes his purchase. If the business has been large and the investments have been large in yield, at each year's close he has returned to him the proper dividend. In any event the surplus, in which as in all other matters and property he has an interest, should be so great that the most positive safety can be guaranteed.

The Connecticut Mutual begins its thirty-fourth year in the absolute possession of what makes a life company entitled to the foremost rank in business institutions. The information, the ability, the truthfulness, the economy of its management have been illustrated in the years past, and never more so than in that just closed. The course marked out by its direction is emphatically the same that has ever been pursued, and entitles it to the highest confidence on the part of all who would deal for future benefit with a first-class life insurance company.—*Boston Advertiser.*

THE TIMES INDEX *is the completest and best publication of the kind, and should be in the possession of all who need an easy means of ready reference to current events. A limited number of copies, covering the years* 1863-78, *or the months January to July,* 1878, *can now be purchased at this office. Subscriptions will also be received for future issues, which will be delivered to subscribers only. Sample sheets will be sent on application. Annual subscription,* $5.

Fashionable Foolishness.

There is no modern fashionable notion quite so absurd as the generally received idea that to be beautiful and attractive a woman must possess a wan, *spirituelle* face, and a figure of sylph-like proportions—a fragility in nine cases out of ten the result of disease. By many fashionable belles it is considered a special compliment to be spoken of as frail and delicate. They forget that the naturally delicate face and *petite* figure are very different from the pale and disease-stricken faces that meet us in the City thoroughfares, look out from the luxurious carriages of wealth, and glide languidly through our crowded drawing-rooms. If disease were unfashionable, as it ought to be, not a lady in the land but would take every possible precaution to secure the fresh, blooming face and well-rounded figure that only health can give. Ladies should remember that much as gentlemen may profess to admire the face and form paled and emaciated by disease, when they choose a wife they prefer a blooming, healthful, buoyant-spirited woman. DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION is the acknowledged standard remedy for female diseases and weaknesses. It has the two-fold advantage of curing the local disease and imparting a vigorous tone to the whole system. It is sold by druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Irritated Lungs Obtain Relief from JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.
—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains: The Nation's Legislature; a Subsidy for Roach; Robeson Vindicated; Gen. Putnam's Life; Swine and Cattle Diseases; the State Legislature; Latest Foreign News; All the General News; Letters from Our Correspondents at Home and Abroad; Editorial Articles on Current Events; Reviews of New Books; Current Literature; Agricultural Matters; Answers to Correspondents; Financial and Commercial Reports, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY. PRICE, 5 CENTS.

Dr. Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime.—Invalids need no longer dread to take that great specific for Consumption, Asthma, and threatening Coughs—COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME. As prepared by Dr. WILBOR it is robbed of the nauseating taste, and also embodies a preparation of the Phosphate of Lime, giving nature the very article required to aid the healing qualities of the Oil, and to re-create where disease has destroyed. It also forms a remarkable tonic, and will cause weak and debilitated persons to become strong and robust. It should be kept in every family for instant use on the first appearance of Coughs or Irritation of the Lungs. Manufac'd only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

Visconti's Tuscan Olive Oil.
ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT.

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits or Worm Lozenges, sure to eradicate worms. 25 cents a box.

"Three Ball" is the Trade-mark on packages for best quality of WASHING CRYSTAL and BALL BLUE. Don't pay the price of the best for inferior qualities. Try "BLUEDINE," the best Laundry Blue.

"Alderney Brand."
BUY ALWAYS CONDENSED MILK.

MARRIED.

BURGER—GABIE.—On Monday, Feb. 24, at Christ Church, Brooklyn, E. D., by the Rev. A. H. Partridge, CHAS. W. S. BURGER to KITTIE GABIE, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

WILLIAMS—BIDDLE.—On Thursday, Feb. 20, 1879, at St. James' Church, Grosse Ile, Mich., by the Rev. John M. Henderson, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Pitkin, G. MOTT WILLIAMS, of Detroit, to LILLY, daughter of William S. Biddle, Esq.

DIED.

BIRD.—On the evening of Feb. 24, at her residence, No. 235 Washington-av., Brooklyn, MARIA R., widow of the late Wm. S. Bird, of New-York City, in the 79th year of her age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BUNN.—On Monday morning, Feb. 24, 1879, CHARLES MUNSON BUNN, in his 75th year.
Funeral from his late residence, No. 316 West 27th-st., on Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

CLAUSON.—On Monday, Feb. 24, 1879, of pneumonia, OLIN J. CLAUSON, aged 29 years.
Funeral, at 9 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, from his late residence, No. 35 East 31st-st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. Remains will be taken to Carmel, Putnam County, for interment.

EARLE.—On Monday morning, Feb. 24, CORNELIA, wife of Thomas Earle, aged 57 years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, No. 76 Grand-st., Jersey City, on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 1 o'clock. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

FREEMAN.—In Philadelphia, on Sunday, Feb. 23, MARIA SHACKFORD, wife of Willard K. Freeman.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Arlington-av., Orange Junction, N. J., on Wednesday, the 26th, at 12 M. Train leaves Christopher and Barclay Street Ferries at 10:10 A. M.

FRENCH.—On Saturday, Feb. 22, of pneumonia, ISAAC VANDERPOEL FRENCH, son of the late James M. French, of Albany, in the 34th year of his age.
His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., on Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock.

HASBROUCK.—At Kingston, N. Y., Feb. 23, Hon. A. BRUYN HASBROUCK, in the 88th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the First Dutch Church, at Kingston, on Thursday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HUMBERT.—On Sunday evening, Feb. 23, 1879, at Newtown, Long Island, SUSAN, wife of William H. Humbert.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the Presbyterian Church, Newtown, Tuesday, Feb. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M. Train on Long Island Railroad leaves Long Island City at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

JACKSON.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 22, after a brief illness, IRENE B. LOCKWOOD, wife of Henry M. Jackson, in the 35th year of her age.
Funeral services at the Presbyterian Memorial Church, Madison-av. and 53d-st., Tuesday, Feb. 25, at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to be present. The family will accompany the remains to Woodlawn Cemetery.

LUNDY.—In this City, Feb. 22, of paralysis of the heart, FRANCIS LAURENCE LUNDY, only son of the late Rev. F. J. Lundy, D. C. L., aged 38.
Funeral from St. Peter's Church, Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday, 25th, on arrival of 10:35 train. Interment at Mendham, N. J.

PRATT.—On Sunday, Feb. 23, CAROLINE HOLLINGSHEAD, wife of Richard Mulford Pratt, and daughter of the late Charles G. Hollingshead.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 253 West 44th-st., on Wednesday, Feb. 26, at 11 A. M. Interment at Mount Hebron, N. J.

SHOTWELL.—At Rahway, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 22, LYDIA P. SHOTWELL, in the 79th year of her age.
Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of Mrs. Mary E. Martin, No. 184 Grand-st., on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be at depot on arrival of 11 A. M. and 12 o'clock trains from New-York.

STRANG.—At Newtown, Long Island, Feb. 23, CORNELIA, widow of the late Garret S. Strang, in the 77th year of her age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Presbyterian Church.

VARKER.—On Sunday evening, Feb. 23, of pneumonia, MISTRA RUTTER VARKER, beloved wife of Thomas Varker.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 221 East 17th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 26, at 3:30 o'clock. Interment next day. Friends kindly requested not to send floral tributes.

WICKS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 24, 1879, ANGELINA G., wife of George A. Wicks, in the 51st year of her age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 140 Lefferts-place, on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 2 P. M. Interment at Green-Wood.

WOODRUFF.—On the 22d inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH W., wife of George W. Woodruff, D. D., and daughter of the late Rev. George Coles.
Funeral services at the Allen-Street M. E. Church, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.

The members of the above association are hereby notified to meet at No. 940 3d-av., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late member, LEWIS M. WALTERS.
FRANCIS HAGADORN, F. S.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

H. B. HERTS & SON, AUCTIONEERS.
RICH CABINET FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, LACE CURTAINS, PAPER HANGINGS, &c.,
ON TUESDAY, FEB. 25, and FOLLOWING DAYS,
COMMENCING AT 11 O'CLOCK EACH DAY,
AT THE STORE OF B. L. SOLOMON'S SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

NOTICE.—Having removed to our new warerooms, on Union-square, we have instructed Messrs. Herts & Son to close out at public auction our entire surplus stock of rich and plain Cabinet Furniture, Lace Curtains, Upholstery Goods, Paper Hangings, &c., now remaining in our old stores, as above, to which we invite the especial attention of purchasers, the goods being all of our own manufacture or importation, and will be sold without reserve. The stock will be open for inspection, with descriptive catalogues, on Monday.
B. L. SOLOMON'S SONS.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, March 1, 1879, will close at this office on Wednesday, at 4 A. M., for Europe by steam-ship Algeria, via Queenstown; on Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., for Europe by steam-ship City of Chester, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and France must be specially addressed,) and at 10 A. M., for Europe by steam-ship Suevia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday, at 8 A. M., for Ireland by steam-ship Marathon, via Queenstown, and at 8 A. M., for Scotland direct by steam-ship Devonia, via Glasgow, and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe by steam-ship Rhein, via Southampton and Bremen. The steam-ships Algeria, City of Chester, and Marathon do not take mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The mails for Martinique, Barbados, St. Lucia, and Trinidad direct leave New-York Feb. 24. The mails for Nassau, N. P., leave New-York Feb. 25. The mails for St. Thomas, Porto Rico, and Venezuela, will leave New-York Feb. 26. The mails for Hayti, Jamaica, and Maracaibo, leave New-York Feb. 27. The mails for Havana, leave New-York Feb. 27 and March 1. The mails for Bermuda leave New-York Feb. 27. The mails for Aspinwall and South Pacific ports leave New-York March 1. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco March 5. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco March 17. THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.
POST OFFICE, New-York, Feb. 22, 1879.

BANGS & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 656 BROADWAY.
THIS DAY and WEDNESDAY, at 3:30 P. M.,
NEW and OLD BOOKS, comprising many valuable works. Also, a number of ENGRAVINGS, and an AUTOGRAPH LETTER OF LAFAYETTE and a few others.
THURSDAY, at 3:30 P. M.,
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, HISTORY, THEOLOGY, BIOGRAPHY, POETRY, ILLUSTRATED WORKS, and a lot of MUSIC.

DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE,
LIBRARY TABLES, BOOK-CASES, CHAIRS, &c.,
MANUFACTURED BY
T. G. SELLEW,
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AGENT for THE CELEBRATED "WOOTON" DESK.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE DEPOT,
NO. 186 FRONT-ST.,
BURLING-SLIP, near FULTON FERRY.
H. C. PARKE is receiving
CHOICE DECORATED PORCELAIN WARE,
RICH LACQUERED TRAYS, BOXES, &c.,
INLAID BRONZES AND ENAMELS.
A large assortment of PICTURES.

OUR RYE AND ROCK CANDY
Is composed only of Bumgardner's Virginia Mountain Rye Whisky and finest string Rock Candy; $1 per bottle, $4 per gallon; full discounts to the trade.
H. B. KIRK & CO., 69 Fulton-st. and 709 Broadway.
[Established 1853.]

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public.—No. 290 Broadway, corner Reade-st., New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to settling estates, conveyancing, and City and country collections.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MR. HOWELLS' NEW STORY.
PUBLISHED THIS DAY:
THE LADY OF THE AROOSTOOK.
By W. D. HOWELLS, author of "Their Wedding Journey," "A Chance Acquaintance," &c. 12mo, $2.

Thoroughly enjoyable from the first chapter. Mr. Howells has done much for American literature; in this story he also does much for American social life, and with exquisite grace and delicacy makes plain how purer is the atmosphere that is breathed by the American girl than that which pervades the Continent. Wholesome truth, easy narrative, and the daintiest humor combine to make the novel delightful on every page.—*Hartford Courant.*

POEMS OF PLACES.
Vol. 27. THE MIDDLE STATES. Edited by H. W. LONGFELLOW. $1.

A book of great interest, including poems by a host of poets, celebrating the beauty, grandeur, and famous historic incidents associated with the cities, rivers, mountains, and other localities of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware.

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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
SAVE FOUR CENTS ON EVERY DOLLAR.
The PUBLIC EXCHANGE, having arranged with a large number of retail merchants in every line of trade in New-York, Brooklyn, and vicinity, securing to buyers a discount from regular trade prices of 4 per cent., now offer to the public its MEMBERS' BOOK or directory of such dealers. None but the holders of these books are entitled to this discount. The book is for sale at all the principal news-stands, and at the office of the company, No. 51 West 10th-st., and by canvassers throughout the City. Price, $1.

POLITICAL.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held at head-quarters, No. 55 West 33d-st., WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, 1879, at 8 o'clock.
CHARLES A. PEABODY, JR., President.
LIVINGSTON SCOTT, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting will be held at No. 359 West 35th-st. THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, Feb. 25, at 8 o'clock, to take action upon the order of the Central Committee in reference to new election.
WM. M. MONTGOMERY, President.
[illegible], Secretary.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 24.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 6s C. '81. $70,000..b.c.106⅝; 2,500......106⅝ | U. S. 5s, '81, R. 10,000.....104¾ | U. S. 5s C. '81. 224,000.....104¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

Alabama, class C. $10,000......57. N. C. 6s, o., J. & J. 1,000......18. La. 7s, con. 10,000..b.c. 51½. Tennessee 6s, old. 7,000..b.c. 37½. C. & O. 1st, ass. b. 5,000......39. La. & Mo. 1st. 1,000......104. K. & D. M. 1st. 500....ass. 88; 4,000......90¼. N. J. C. 1st con. as. 10,000......86⅝; 1,000......86¾. N. J. C. conv. as. 5,000......86. M. & St. P. 1st I. & C. 2,000......110¼. M. & St. P., I. & M. 5,000......106½. M. & St. P. c. s. f. 2,000......103⅝. L. & W. B. con. as. 5,000..b.c. 52. M. W. C. & R. G. 2,000......107½. D. L. & W. 7s, 1907. 2,000......109½. D. & R. G. 1st. 24,000......90¾; 4,000......90⅞; 5,000......91. H. & St. Jo. 8s, con. 4,000......110¼. Can. So. 1st g'd. 11,000......80; 9,000......80¼. M., K. & T. c. as. 5,000......56⅛; 5,000......56¼; 10,000......56⅜; 20,000......56¼. M., K. & T. 2d. 2,000......19½; 6,000......19⅝; 15,000..b.c. 19⅝. H. & C. M. 1st. 11,000......99. N. Y. Ele. 1st. 5,000......105⅞. No. Missouri 1st. 1,000......110. C. P. 1st, S. J. Br. 5,000......101.

Ohio & Miss. 2d. 7,000......[illegible]; 2,000......[illegible]. C. P. 1st, C. & O. Br. 2,000......99⅞. Un. Pac. 1st. 2,000......109⅝. Un. Pac. s. f. 5,000..s3. 114⅞. Cen. Pac. gold. 10,000..b.c.109⅝. St. L. & I. M. 1st. 2,000......111. K. P. 6s, J. & D. '95, with coup. cer. 5,000......113; 5,000..b.c.113¼. C. C. & I. C. 1st. 5,000......65½; 3,000......66; 5,000......65¾; 5,000......66. C. C. & I. C. 2d. 5,000......24. Harlem 1st 7s C. 10,000......123½. C. & S. 1st g'd by C. C. C. & I. 1,000......91¼. T. P. & W. 1st, B. D. P. G. R. 2,000......100¼. C., St. P. & Minn., L. G. Inc. 4,500......51. D. & H. R. '84. 2,000......100. Gen.-Amer. Bank. 4......b.c. 78. American Express. 25......b3. 50. U. S. Express. 10......48¼; 30......48¼. Ontario Silver. 50......40. Western Union. 2000....b.a.101; 200....s3.100⅝; 200......101; 100......101¼; 100......101⅞; 100......101. H. K. & T. 100..b.c.s3. 8½. Han. & St. Jo. 500..b.c. 15⅛. Han. & St. Jo. pf. 100......44.

At. & Pac. Tel. 100..b.c. 37½; 100......37½. Erie Railway. 300....b.c. 27; 700......26⅝; 1400......26¾. L. S. & M. S. 300..b.c. [illegible]; 900......70⅝; 200......70⅞; 50......70. Union Pacific. 200....b.c. 77⅞; 100......77⅜; 100......74¾; 100......75⅝; 200......75½; 100......75¼; 100......75; 100......74. C. & P. pf. 100......83½. Lou. & Nash. 25......b.c. 42⅜. Del., L. & West. 200..b.c. 53¾; 1200......53; 1600......53⅞. Chi. & N. W. 100..b.c. 58¾; 400......58⅞; 300......58⅞; 100......58⅜; 100......58⅜; 100......57¾; 100......58. Chi. & N. W. pf. 100..b.c. 89¼; 100......89⅛; 300......89; 200......88⅝; 200......88⅞. Chi. & R. I. 200....b.c.132⅞. C., M. & St. P. pf. 200..b.c. 82⅝. St. L. & S. F. pf. 100..b.c. 5⅜. N. Y., N. H. & H. 182......159. P. Ft. W. & C. g'd. 15.....b.c.107.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:30 P. M.

U. S. 6s R. '81. $20,000......106⅝. U. S. 5-20 R. '67. 10,000......102⅛. | U. S. 4s R., 1907. 10,000......100¼. U. S. 5s, '81, R. 3,800..b.c.104⅝. | U. S. 4s C., 1907. 10,000......100¼; 15,000......100⅛.

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

Tenn. 6s, new ser. $1,000......24. D. of C. 3.65s C. 5,000......80½. B., C. R. & N. 1st. 1,000......73⅝. C. & O. 1st, ass. b. 5,000......38; 5,000......37½; 4,500..b.c. 38. Chi. & Alt. s. f. 4,000......103¾. K. & D. M. 1st. 10,000......90. N. J. C. 1st con. as. 10,000......86¼. N. J. C. Adjust. 10,000..b.c. 98. M. & St. P. c. s. f. 2,000......103½; 15,000......103⅝. M. & St. P. 8s 1st. 5,000......125. D., L. & W. 7s, 1907. 1,000......109. D. & R. G. 1st. 5,000......90⅞; 10,000......90⅞. L. & W. B. con. as. 3,000..b.c. 51½. K. P. & A. old. 3,000......103. H. & St. Jo. 8s, con. 4,000......110. M., K. & T. 2d. 2,000......20½. Mich. Cen. 8s, s. f. 7,000......113½. Met. Ele. 1st. 1,000......97¼; 2,000..b.c. 97¼. Harlem 1st, 7s, C. 1,000......123⅝. D. & H. 1st, Penn. Div. coupons. 5,000......103⅞.

Can. So. 1st g'd. 26,000......80½. N. Y. Ele. 1st. 3,000......105⅝. Western Pacific. 5,000......106½. Un. Pac. 1st. 2,000......109⅝; 16,000......109⅝. K. P. 1st, 7s, D. D. Trust Rec. 4,000......94⅝. St. L. K. C. & N. R. E. 7s '95. 2,000......102⅛. T. & W. 1st, S. L. D., ex mat. cp. 1,000......96¾. Cen. Pac. gold. 5,000......109⅝. Ohio & Miss. 2d. 5,000......98. C. & S. 1st g'd by Lake Shore. 5,000......91½. Pacific Mail. 10......b.c. 14⅜; 100......14⅛. Erie Railway. 2300..b.c.s3. 27; 2100....s3. 26⅞; 100......27. Erie Railway pf. 200......b.c. 48½. L. S. & M. S. 100......b.c. 70⅝; 100......70¾. Union Pacific. 600......b.c. 75; 200......74¾; 200......74¾; 200......74⅝. Ohio & Miss. 400..b.c.s3. 11¼; 100......11¼.

Chi. & R. I. 100......b.c.a.132⅞. Wabash. 100..b.c.b3. 22. P. Ft. W. & C. g'd. 10......b.c.107. St. L. K. C. & N. pf. 100......b.c. 36⅞. Chi. & N. W. 300......b.c. 58⅞; 1100......58⅞; 100......58½; 200......58⅝; 1300......58; 500......57⅞; 400......57¾; 200......57⅞; 100......57⅞. C., M. & St. P. 100......b.c. 39⅞; 100......39⅞; 300......s3. 39⅞; 100......39⅞. C. M. & St. P. pf. 200..b.c.s3. 83; 100......82½; 100......82⅝. M. K. & T. 200......b.c. 8⅝; 20......8⅝; 300......9; 300......8⅝. Chicago & Alton. 100......81¼. A. & T. H. 100......4. B. C. R. & N. 200......b.c. 31; 200......31¼; 75......30. St. L. & S. F. pf. 50......b.c. 5⅝. C., C., C. & I. 100......b.c. 44¼.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

La. 7s con. $5,000......51½. C., C. & I. C. 2d. 5,000......25. C., C. & I. C. 1st. 5,000......65⅞. C., C., C. & I. con. 3,000......99¼. L. & W. B. con. as. 2,000......51½. M., K. & T. con. as. 3,000......56¼; 10,000....s3. 56. Can. So. 1st g'd. 4,000......80½. N. Y. Ele. 1st. 2,000......105⅝; 1,000......105⅝. C. & O. 1st, sra. B. 1,400......38½. D. & R. G. 1st. 10,000......90⅞. Ohio & Miss. 2d. 1,000......98. People's Bank. 40......113. Wells-Fargo Ex. 20......99⅞. Ontario Silver. 30......40; 30......40. Homestake M. Co. 5......36⅞. Sutro Tunnel Co. 25......8⅞. At. & Pac. Tel. 100......37⅞. Western Union. 1200....s3.101⅞; 500......101¾; 1100......101⅞; 600......101¾; 100......101⅞; 800......101⅞; 900......101⅞; 100......101⅞; 850......101⅞; 200......101⅞; 100......101⅞. Pacific Mail. 100......14¼; 200......14⅛. N. Y. C. & H. 100......c.117⅞. Erie Railway. 1800......26⅞; 300......26⅞; 800......26⅞; 1150......26⅞; 2800......26⅞; 2500......27. Illinois Central. 50......83¼; 10......83¼; 100......83⅜. Michigan Central. 200....s3. 87¼; 100......87¼; 100......87; 100......86⅞; 100......87¼; 100......87⅛. Lake Shore. 1800......70; 1300......70⅛; 1700......70⅛; 1300......70⅛; 500......70⅛; 100......70⅛; 500......70⅛. Central of N. J. 100......43¼; 800......43; 100......42⅞; 800......42⅞; 50......42⅞; 1000......43. Rock Island. 100......132⅞; 100......132.

Union Pacific. 300......74⅞; 100......b3. 75; 600......74⅝; 600......74⅝; 500......74⅝; 100......74⅜; 100......73⅝; 200......73⅝; 1000......73⅝; 300......73⅝; 400......73⅞; 100......73⅞. C., C., C. & I. 100....s60. 43¾; 100......44⅛. North-west. 300......57⅛; 300......57⅝; 300......57⅝; 1000......56⅞; 1600......56¾; 400......57¼; 200......57⅛; 600......57⅛; 100......57¼; 500......56⅞; 300......56⅝; 200......56⅝; 100......56⅝; 100......56½; 1400......56⅝; 900......56⅞; 800......56⅞; 500......57; 900......57¼; 300......57¼; 1100......57¼; 300......57⅛; 300......57⅛. North-west pf. 100......s3. 88⅛; 100......s3. 88⅛; 100......s3. 88⅛; 100......88⅜; 300......88⅜; 700......88⅜; 1300......88⅜; 1300......88⅜; 1000......88⅜; 200......88⅜; 400......88; 800......88½; 2100......87⅞; 1100......88; 900......88⅛; 400......88⅛; 700......88⅛; 300......88⅛; 950......88⅜; 200......88⅜; 400......88⅛; 1300......88⅛; 300......88⅛. Chicago & Alton. 10......81¼; 100......81. St. Paul. 500......39½; 200......39¼; 300....s60. 39¼; 600......39¼; 1100......39⅜; 200....s60. 39⅛; 500......39; 600......39⅛; 400......39⅛; 100......39¼.

St. Paul pf. 900......82⅜; 100......82⅛; 600......82¼; 500......82¼; 700......82⅜. Wabash. 920......22; 300......22⅛; 300......22. Del., L. & West. 100......53; 600......52⅞; 100......52⅞; 100......52⅞; 300......52⅞; 100......52⅞; 100......52⅞; 300......52⅞; 300......52⅞; 100......52⅞; 100......53. St. L., K. C. & N. 100......9. St. L. & K. C. pf. 100......37¼; 200....s30. 37¼; 100......36⅞; 200......36⅞; 50......37. St. L. & S. F. 100......b3. 4¾. St. L. & S. F. pf. 100......5⅝. Kansas & Texas. 100......8⅝; 50......8⅝; 100......8⅝; 100......b3. 8⅝. Kansas Pacific. 100......19; 100......18⅞; 100......18¼; 100......18; 100......17¼; 100......17. L. & Nash. 100......42. Chi., Bur. & Q. 5......120. New-Jersey So. 100......2⅜. Canada Southern. 100......56¾; 100......56⅝; 10......56⅝. A. & T. H. 300......4. A. & T. H. pf. 50......9. Bur. C. R. & N. 200......30⅞; 300......31; 100......31¼. Morris & Essex. 43......85. Han. & St. Jo. 100......15⅞; 100......15⅞. Han. & St. Jo. pf. 100......43⅝. Ohio & Miss. 200......11⅛; 2400....s3. 11⅛; 400......11⅛; 30......11⅛; 400......11⅛; 320......11⅛; 320......11⅛; 200......11⅛. C. C. & I. C. 250......5⅝; 100......5¾; 200....b30. 5⅝; 50......5⅝.

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—FEB. 24.

FIRST CALL—11 A. M.

Bertha & Edith. 1000..s60. .12; 1000..s60. .13; 2000..s60. .13; 1000..s60. .13. | Consol. Va. 50......7½; 100....a.c. 7½. Mariposa pf. 100..b.c. 3½. | Plumas. 100......3.15; 100......3.20. Tip Top. 50......1.05.

SECOND CALL—1 P. M.

Bertha & Edith. 1000 b.s.10 .12; 1000 b.c.s60 .12; 5000 b.c.s60 .12; 1000 b.c.b30 .13; 500 b.c.b10 .13; 1000 b.c.b10 .13; 500 b.c.b10 .13; 500 b.c.b10 .13; 500 b.c.b30 .13; 2500 b.c.b30 .13; 1000..b.c. .13; 5000 b.c.b30 .13; 5000 b.c.b15 .13; 500 b.c.b10 .13; 500 b.c.b15 .13; 5000..b.c.c. .13; 1000 b.c.b30 .13. | Bertha & Edith. 500 b.c.s30 .13; 500 b.c.b15 .13; 100..b.c.c. .12; 7000 b.c.b15 .13; 2000 b.c.b10 .13; 5000 b.c.b60 .14; 1000 b.c.b6 .13; 500..b.c.c. .13; 1000..b.c.c. .13; 500..b.c. .13; 500..b.c. .13; 500..b.c. .13; 1000..b.c. .13; 500 b.c.b60 .14; 500 b.c.b60 .14; 1000..b.c. .13. Eureka. 5....s.c. 20. | Plumas. 100..b.c.3.20; 100..a.c.3.20. Moose. 10..b.c.4.30. Navajo. 200..b.c. .25. California. 10..a.c.s. 7¾. Findley. 100......55; 200......55; 200......55. Hukill. 100......s.2.90; 100....b60.3; 100......s.2.95.

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

Bertha & Edith. 500....s.c. .13; 500....b.c. .13; 500....b.c. .13; 500.b.c.b60 .14; 500.b.c.b60 .14; 100..b.c.c. .13; 200..b.a.c. .13; 200....b.c. .13; 200....b.c. .13; 100.b.c.b60 .14; 100....s60 .13; 1000 b.c.b30 .14; 500 b.c.b30 .14. | Dahlonega. 500..b.c.c. .17; 200....b.c. .18; 500.b.a.c.b30 .18. Moose. 10....b.c.4.30; 200.b.c.b30.4.40; 100......4.40; 200.b.c.b60.4.50; 300....b.c.4.40. Lacrosse. 500..b.a.c. .37. Hukill. 100....b.c.2.85. | Consol. Pacific. 100.b.c.s10. 2¼; 100.b.c.s10. 2½. Buckeye. 100......b3. .22. Plumas. 100......3.20; 100......3.25. Gold Placer. 200....b.c. .18. Trio. 100......70.

MONDAY, Feb. 24—P. M.

The week opened on the Stock Exchange with a heavy and feverish market for the active speculative shares. The pressure to sell was at intervals very pronounced, and was accompanied by various rumors, doubtless originating with the bears, of a character to alarm holders of stocks, and induce them to part with their shares. Prominent among these was a story to the effect that dissensions had broken out among the members of the bull pool, and that they were charging each other with bad faith. It was said that two prominent operators had stolen a march on their associates, and unloaded their stock. Whatever may be the truth or falsity of these reports, it seems certain that the weakness of the market was largely due to speculative manipulation, as there were hardly any developments in the way of actual news calculated to adversely affect the course of values. The decline in prices in the early dealings ranged from ¼@1½ ₽ cent., the latter Union Pacific. Toward noon there was some slight recovery, but under a renewed pressure to sell, which was chiefly directed against North-west, the market again assumed a depressed tone, and a still further decline took place. In the final dealings a rather firmer feeling prevailed, and the closing quotations were at an improvement of ¼@1¼ ₽ cent. from the lowest point. Kansas Pacific was weak on the belief which obtains that the contemplated reorganization of the road is not likely, at least for some time to come, to inure to the benefit of the stockholders. Erie was steadily held, the efforts of the bears to depress the stock proving unavailing.

The transactions aggregated 243,277 shares, including 71,000 North-western, 42,700 Erie, 22,300 Lake Shore, 18,900 Western Union, 15,800 St. Paul, 14,500 Union Pacific, 11,800 Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 11,600 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 6,850 New-Jersey Central, 5,760 Ohio and Mississippi, 4,600 Wabash, 4,100 St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, 1,700 Pacific Mail, 1,400 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 1,300 C., C. and I. C., 1,500 Kansas Pacific, and 1,400 San Francisco. North-west common declined from 60¼ to 56¼, and recovered to 57½, and the preferred from 90⅜ to 87¾, with closing sales at 88⅜. Erie sold up from 27 to 27¼, reacted to 26⅝, but recovered to 27. Lake Shore dropped from 71 to 70, advanced to 70⅝, again fell off to 70, and closed at 70⅛. Western Union declined from 102 to 100⅝, and recovered to 101¾. St. Paul common after advancing ⅛ ₽ cent., to 40½, declined to 39, with final sales at a recovery of ⅛ ₽ cent. Union Pacific sold down from 79¼ to 73½, advanced to 75¼, fell off to 73, and recovered to 73½. Missouri, Kansas and Texas fluctuated between 9 and 8½, and closed at 8⅝. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western went off from 53¾ to 52½, and sold finally at 53. New-Jersey Central opened at 44½, declined to 42¾, and recovered to 43. Ohio and Mississippi fell from 12 to 11¼. Wabash opened and closed at 22½, with sales in the interim as low as 21⅞. Pacific Mail dropped from 14⅜ to 14⅛, and Kansas Pacific from 20 to 16⅝, with a recovery of ⅛ ₽ cent. at the close.

Bank shares sold at 78 for German-American, and 113 for People's Bank.

The Money market was fairly active in the early dealings, and borrowers on call paid 3@4 ₽ cent. for accommodation. Toward the close, however, there were abundant offerings of capital at 2 ₽ cent.

The foreign advices reported a steady market at London for Consols, which closed at 96¼@96⅜ for both money and the account. United States bonds, with the exception of new 5s, were weak. Ten-forties declined to 104¼, 1867s to 103⅞, and new 4s to 107⅝. New 5s, after declining to 106⅝, recovered to 106¾. American railway securities were somewhat irregular. Erie common advanced from 27¼ to 27⅜, the preferred declining ⅛ ₽ cent. Illinois Central fell off ½, New-Jersey Central ¾, and Reading ¼ ₽ cent. Erie consolidated Seconds sold at 89¼, and do., Gold bonds, at 86⅞. The Bank of England lost £100,000 on balance to-day. At Paris, Rentes closed at 110f. 90c.

The Sterling Exchange market was dull, with no change in the nominal rates. The business was very light. The following were the rates for actual transactions: $4 85@$4 85½ for bankers' 60-day bills, $4 88¼@$4 88½ for demand, $4 88½@$4 89 for cables, and $4 83½@$4 84 for commercial bills.

Government bonds were generally steady on a moderate volume of business, but without any important change in prices. Railroad bonds were active but irregular. C., C. and I. C. Firsts advanced from 65½ to 66½; do., Seconds, from 23 to 25; New-Jersey convertible assented from 85¼ to 86, Denver and Rio Grande Firsts from 90½ to 90⅞. North Missouri Firsts from 109 to 110, St. Louis and Iron Mountain Firsts from 110¼ to 111, Cincinnati and Springfield Firsts from 91¼ to 91½, Delaware and Hudson, registered, 1884, from 99½ to 100; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Eights, first mortgage, from 122½ to 125; Michigan Central, Sinking Funds from 113 to 113½; C., C., C. and I. Consols from 98¾ to 99¼. The Pacific issues were strong and higher for some, Central Pacific gold bonds selling up to 109⅞; do. California and Oregon Branch to 99⅞; Union Pacific Sinking Funds to 114⅞, and Western Pacifics to 106½. Lehigh and Wilkesbarre consolidated assented advanced to 52¼, but reacted to 51¼. Chesapeake and Ohio Firsts, series B, declined from 39⅝ to 37½, but recovered to 38½. Missouri, Kansas and Texas Seconds sold down from 20½ to 19¼, but improved to 20⅝. Keokuk and Des Moines Firsts declined to 90; Kansas Pacific Incomes Nos. 16 to 30; do. Sevens, Denver Division, with coupon certificate, to 95; Missouri, Kansas and Texas consolidated assented to 56; New-Jersey Central consolidated assented to 86¼; do. incomes to 57½; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Sevens, 1907, to 109; Hannibal and Central Missouri Firsts to 99; Chicago and North-western consolidated registered gold bonds to 109; Hannibal and St. Joseph Eights to 110; Toledo and Wabash Firsts, St. Louis Division, ex matured coupon, to 96¾; New-York Elevated Firsts to 105½, and Kansas Pacific Firsts, Denver Division, Trust Receipts, from 96⅝ to 94⅝. In State bonds, Louisiana Consols sold up to 52½ but fell off to 51½. Tennessee Sixes sold at 24.

The total subscriptions to the 4 ₽ cent. loan to-day aggregated $4,716,000.

The imports of specie for the week were $155,742, principally Silver.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 24.

	Friday.	Monday.
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	106¼	106¼
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	104⅜	104⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	102	102
Bills on London	$4 85 $4 85@$4 88½	$4 85 $4 85@$4 88½
New-York Central	118¼	117⅞
Rock Island	133¾	132
Pacific Mail	14⅜	14¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul	40½	39¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref.	83⅝	82¾
Lake Shore	71½	70½
Chicago and North-western	60½	57½
Chicago and North-western pref.	90½	88⅜
Western Union	102⅜	101¾
Union Pacific	79¼	73½
Delaware, Lack. and Western	53¾	53
New-Jersey Central	45	43
Delaware and Hudson Canal	43½	42¼
Morris and Essex	85	85½
Panama	135	135
Erie	27	27
Erie preferred	48⅜	48½
Ohio and Mississippi	12	11¾
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	38	38
Harlem	155	155½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	15¼	15⅝
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref.	44¼	43⅝
Michigan Central	88	87¼
Illinois Central	83¾	83¼
Wabash	22⅝	22½
Canada Southern	57¼	56½
Iron Mountain	16	15¾
C., C., C. and I.	43½	44¾
Rensselaer and Saratoga	104	105
Kansas Pacific	20½	16¾

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of shares.
New-York Central	117⅞	117⅞	364
Erie	27¼	26⅝	42,475
Erie preferred	48¾	48¼	300
Lake Shore	71	70	22,350
Canada Southern	57¼	56½	410
Wabash	22½	21⅞	4,600
North-western	60¼	56¼	36,225
North-western preferred	90⅜	87¾	34,700
Rock Island	132⅞	132	600
Milwaukee & St. Paul	40¼	39	10,650
Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	83⅜	82	5,200
Pittsburg	93¼	93	700
Del., Lack. and Western	53¾	52½	11,600
New-Jersey Central	44½	42⅝	6,850
Del. and Hud. Canal	42¼	42¼	115
Morris and Essex	85½	85½	143
Michigan Central	88	86⅞	900
Illinois Central	83⅜	83¼	590
Union Pacific	79¼	73	14,550
Clev., Col., Cin. and Ind.	44½	44¼	300
Chicago and Alton	81¼	81	200
C. C. and Ind. Central	6½	5⅝	1,350
Hannibal and St. Joseph	15⅞	15⅝	1,225
Hannibal and St. Jo. pref	44	43⅝	200
Ohio and Mississippi	12	11¼	5,760
New-Jersey Southern	2⅜	2⅜	200
Western Union	102	100⅝	18,925
A. and P. Telegraph	37½	37½	420
Pacific Mail	14⅜	14⅛	1,710
St. L., K. C. and N.	9	8½	1,600
St. L., K. C. and N. pref.	37¼	36¼	2,500
Rensselaer and Saratoga	105	104¼	510
Mo., Kansas and Texas	9	8½	11,800
Kansas Pacific	20	16⅝	1,500
Bur., C. R. and N.	31½	30½	975
Iron Mountain	15⅞	15½	100
San Francisco	4¾	4½	1,100
San Francisco pref.	5¾	5½	350
Total sales			243,277

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency 6s	121¾	122
United States 6s, 1881, registered	106⅜	107
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	106⅜	107
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	102	102¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	102	102¼
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	102¼	103
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupon	102¼	103
United States 10-40s, registered	102	102¼
United States 10-40s, coupon	104½	105
United States 5s, 1881, registered	104⅝	104¾
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	104⅝	104¾
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	105	105½
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	106⅛	106¼
United States 4s, 1907, registered	100	100¼
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	100	100¼

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges	$102,968,268
Balances	3,994,569

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	48	Mo. H. & St. J. due '87	104
Ala. 5s, '86	48	N. Y. 6s G. L., '92	123
Ala. 8s, '86	48	N. C. N. C. R. R. J. & J.	87
Ala. 8s, '88	48	N. C. N. C. R. R. A. & O.	87
Ala. 8s of '92	30	N. C. 6s, c. off, J. & J.	67
Alabama Class A	48	N. C. 6s, c. off, A. & O.	67
Alabama Class B	75	N. C. 6s, F. Act '66	7
Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	3	N. C. 6s, F. Act '68	7
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. R.	3	N. C. 6s, n. bds, J. & J.	8½
Ark. 7s, Ark. C. RR.	3	N. C. 6s, n. bds, A. & O.	8
Conn. 6s, '83-4	106	N. C. sp. tax, class 1	1½
Ga. 6s, '79-80-5	100½	N. C. sp. tax, class 2	1
Ga. 7s, new bs, '86	109½	Ohio 6s, 1881	104
Ga. 7s, indorsed, '86	109½	Ohio 6s, 1886	108
Ga. 7s, Gold bs, '90	110	R. I. 6s, coup. '93-9	112
Illinois C. 6s, '79	101	South Carolina 6s	28
Illinois War Ln. '80	101	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	10
Kentucky 6s	101	S. C. 6s, A. & O.	10
Louisiana 6s	40	S. C. 6s, F. Act '66	10
Louisiana 6s, n. bs	40	S. C. 6s, L. C. '89 J. & J.	10
Louisiana 6s, n. F. D.	40	S. C. 6s, L. C. '89 A. & O.	10
Louisiana 7s, Pen'y.	40	S. C. 7s of '88	10
Louisiana 6s, L. bs.	40	S. C. non-fund. bds.	1
Louisiana 8s, L. bs.	40	Tennessee 6s, old	35
La. 8s, L. bs. of '75	40	Tn. 6s, n. b. 1900-92	33
La. 7s, C., 1914	52½	Tenn. 6s, n. b., n. s.	33
Michigan 6s, '79	101	Virginia 6s, old	28
Mich. 6s, '83	106	Va. 6s, new bds, '66	28
Mich. 7s, '90	115	Va. 6s, new bds, '67	28
Mo. 6s, due '82 or '83	104	Va. 6s, Consol. bds.	71
Mo. 6s, due '86	106½	Va. 6s, ex mat C.	54
Mo. 6s, due '87	106½	Va. 6s, Con. 2d s.	40
Mo. 6s, due '88	107	Va. 6s, Deferred bs.	7½
Mo. 6s, due '89 or '90	107½	D. of C. 3.65s, 1924	80½
Mo. F. bs. due '94-5	107	D. of C. Registered	80½
Mo. H. & St. J. due '86	104		

And the following for railway mortgages:

B., H. & Erie 1st	38	Clev., P. & A. new bs.	114
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s	73½	Buff. & Erie new bs.	112
C. & O. 6s, gd. S. B. int.	38½	Buff. & S. L. 7s	102
C. & O. 6s Cur. int. de.	13½	Lake Shore D. bds.	115
Joliet & Chic. 1st	107½	Lake Shore C. C. 1st	116½
La. & Mo. R. 1st	103	Lake Shore C. R. 1st	117
St. L., J. & C. 1st	110	Lake Shore C. C. 2d	107
C., B. & Q. 8 P. C. 1st	112½	Lake Shore C. R. 2d	107
C., R. & Q. Con. 7s	117½	Marietta & Cin. 1st	90
C., R. I. & P. 6s, C.	112½	Met. Elevated 1st	97
K. & D. M. 1st G. 5s	90⅜	Mich. Cen. 1st 8s. S. F.	112½
C. R. of N. J. 1st	116	Mo. K. & T. Con. ass.	56
C. R. of N. J. 1st C.	108	Mo. K. & T. C. 2d In.	19½
C. R. of N. J. con. as.	86¾	H. & Cen. Mo. 1st	99
C. R. of N. J. 1st C. v. as.	85¼	N. J. So'n 1st 7s	46
C. R. of N. J. adj.	97	N. J. So'n con. 7s	7
L. & W. B., C. gd.	69½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	105
L. & W. B. assen'd.	52	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	106½
Am. D. & Imp. bds.	65	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	104
Am. D. & I. bds. ass'd.	66	Can. S. 1st guar.	80
M. & St. P. 1st 8s P. D.	124	Harlem 1st 7s, C.	123½
M. & S. P. 2d 7.3-10. P. D.	107	N. Y. Elevated 1st	105½
M. & S. P. 1st 7s $g R. D.	109½	N. Missouri 1st, '95	110
M. & S. P. 1st I. & C. D.	110½	O. & M. 2d C. 1911	98¼
M. & S. P. 1st I. & M.	106½	O. & M. 1st Sp'g'd D.	40
M. & S. P. 1st I. & D.	104¾	Central Pac. G. bds.	109⅝
M. & St. P. 1st H. & D.	104	Cen. Pac., S. J. Br.	101
M. & St. P. 1st C. & M.	112	C. P., Cal. & O. 1st	99⅞
M. & St. P. Con. S. F.	103½	Western Pacific bds.	106½
Mil. & St. Paul 2d	101	Union Pac. 1st bds.	109⅝
M. & S. P. 1st I. & Dx.	101¼	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st '88	105½
C. & N. W. S. F.	108	South. P. of Mo. 1st	95
C. & N. W. 1st	106½	K. P. 1st 6s, '95, c. c.	114½
C. & N. W. C. G. bs.	107⅝	K. P. 1st 6s, '96, c. c.	113
C. & N. W. R. G. bs.	107¼	K. P. 1st 7s L. B. c. c.	45
C. & Mil. 1st '98	115½	K. P. 1st 7s L. G. D. c. c.	96
W. & St. P. 1st	105½	K. P. I. C. No. 11 cn.	28½
W. & St. P. 2d	102½	K. P. I. C. No. 16 cn.	28¾
C. C. C. & I. 1st 7s S. F.	115½	P. Ft. W. & C 1st 1912	123
C. C. C. & I. con. bds.	99	P. Ft. W. & C 2d 1912	121
D., L. & W. 2d	107⅝	P. Ft. W. & C 3d 1912	116
D., L. & W. 7s con.	102	G. & P. Con. S. F.	116
D., L. & W. 7s	109	C. C. & I. 1st. 1908	65¾
Morris & E. 1st	121	C. C. & I. 2d, 1890	24
Morris & E. 2d	107½	R., W. & O. C. 1st. 1904	34½
Mor. & E. 7s, '71	103¼	St. L. & I. M. 1st, '92	110¾
M. & E. 1st Con. G'd.	94	St. L. & I. M. 2d, '97	85
D. & H. C. 1st '84	99	St. L. K. & N. R. E. 7s	102¼
D. & H. C. 1st '91	99½	A. & T. H. 1st, '94	111
D. & H. C. 1st P. D. C. 7s	103¼	A. & T. H. 2d Inc. '94	44
Albany & Sus. 1st	110	B. & S. Ill. 1st 8s	106½
Albany & Sus. 2d	103	T., P. & W. P. C. B. 1st	100¼
Rens'r & Sar. 1st C.	119½	T. & W., ex C.	106
Rens'r & Sar. 1st R.	119½	T. & W. 1st S. L. d '95	115
Den. & Rio G. 1st	90⅞	T. & W. Ex. mat. C.	96
Erie 3d 7s, 1883	110¼	T. & W. 2d, 1878	102
Erie 5th 7s, 1888	114½	T. & W. Ex. ex C.	88
Long Dock bds.	114	T. & W. C. C. 1907	88
B., N. Y. & Erie 1st	114	T. & W. C. C. ex C.	80
H. & St. J. 8s, con.	110¼	Gt. W. 1st, ex C.	106½
D. & S. City 2d div.	105	Gt. West. 2d, '93	102
L. B. & W. 1st	33	G. W. 2d, ex C.	83
L. S. M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7s	110½	Q. & T. 1st, ex C.	90
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	109¼	Ill. & So. I. 1st, ex C.	94
Clev. & Tol. new bs.	110½	C. R. of N. J. Inc. bds.	94
Clev., P. & A. old bs.	103	L. & W. Coal Co. '88	83

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—FEB. 24.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	118¼	118¾
United Railroad of New-Jersey	136½	137¼
Pennsylvania Railroad	35⅜	35¾
Reading Railroad	13	13¼
Lehigh Valley Railroad	35¾	36
Catawissa Railroad, preferred	35	37
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	7½	8¼
Northern Pacific Railroad, pref.	28½	28¾
Northern Central Railroad	13	14¼
Lehigh Navigation	15½	15¾
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	5	5¼
Hestonville Railway	11⅞	12
Central Transportation	45	45¼

THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—The following were the official closing quotations of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	20½	Hale & Norcross	17½
Alta	6¾	Julia Consolidated	6¼
Belcher	3	Justice	5
Best & Belcher	22	Mexican	25¼
Bullion	7½	Northern Belle	10
Caledonia	5½	Ophir	44½
California	7¾	Overman	10
Chollar	47	Raymond & Ely	5
Consolidated Virginia	6½	Savage	12¼
Crown Point	7½	Sierra Nevada	55
Eureka Consolidated	25¾	Union Consolidated	56½
Exchequer	2½	Yellow Jacket	22¼
Gould & Curry	11¾	Bodie	7½
Grand Prize	4½		

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 24.—Flour fairly active and firm; sales, 900 bbls. Wheat in light milling demand; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, $1; No. 1 Duluth, $1 10; No. 2 do., $1 02; No. 1 hard do., $1 11; Fort Washington, $1 09; Red and Amber Winter, $1 05@$1 08; White Winter, $1 05@$1 07. Corn steady; sales of 15 cars new, on track, at 39c.@40c.; old No. 2 Western held at 42c.@42½c. Oats quiet; Western quoted 28c.@29½c.; State retailing at 30c.@31c. Barley—Fair inquiry; sales, 1,100 bushels Canada at 80c., 4,800 bushels do. on private terms; State quoted at 60c.@80c., according to quality. Rye inactive; Western held at 53c.@54c. Corn-meal—Coarse, 85c.@95c.; fine, 95c.@$1 05; new process, $1 40 ₽ cwt. Mill-feed is selling at the mills at $13@$14 for coarse and fine, and $14@$15 for finished. Rye Feed, $14@$15 ₽ ton. Pork in good demand; Mess and Short Cut, $10@$10 50; Short Cut Clear, $12. Smoked Meats—Hams, 9c.; Shoulders, 5c.; Bacon, $7; Bellies, $5 50. Dried Beef, $12 ₽ cwt. Lard active and firm; tcs. and bbls., $7@$7 50; tubs and kegs, $7 50@$7 75; pails, $8@$8 50 ₽ cwt. Highwines dull; City-made quoted at $1 08. Receipts—Flour, 3,700 bbls.; Wheat, 47,200 bushels; Corn, 96,600 bushels; Oats, 41,300 bushels; Barley, 5,600 bushels; Rye, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,300 bbls.; Wheat, 46,800 bushels; Corn, 90,200 bushels; Oats, 39,600 bushels; Barley, 5,600 bushels; Rye, 4,000 bushels. Grain in store—Wheat, 810,402 bushels; Corn, 485,631 bushels; Oats, 136,000 bushels; Barley, 219,692 bushels; Rye, 25,333 bushels; Malt, 57,513 bushels. The stock of Malt in warehouse has been very materially reduced during the past week.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—Flour firmer but not quotably higher. Wheat strong and higher, unsettled; No. 2 Chicago Spring, 92⅞c.@92¾c., cash; 92⅞c., March; 93⅞c., April; No. 3 Chicago Spring, 78¾c.@79½c.; Rejected, 63c.@64c. Corn in good demand and prices a shade higher; 33¾c., cash; 33½c., March; 33⅝c., April; 37¾c.@37⅞c., May. Oats fairly active and a shade higher; 22⅞c.@23c., cash; 23c., March; 24⅝c., April; 25⅜c., May. Rejected, 19c. Rye steady and unchanged, 46½c. Barley easier at 78c.@79c. Pork strong and higher at $10 30, cash; $10 32½@$10 35, March; $10 37½, April; $10 50@$10 52½, May. Lard strong and higher; $6 85, cash; $6 85 March; $6 95, April; $7 02@$7 05, May. Bulk-meats strong and higher; Shoulders, $3 90; Clear Rib, $5 20; Clear Sides, $5 35. Dressed Hogs, $4 50. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 04. Eggs quiet and weak at 12c.@12½c. Receipts—Flour, 15,000 bbls.; Wheat, 53,000 bushels; Corn, 128,000 bushels; Oats, 35,000 bushels; Rye, 3,500 bushels; Barley, 9,500 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 12,000 bbls.; Wheat, 24,000 bushels; Corn, 68,000 bushels; Oats, 25,000 bushels; Rye, 2,300 bushels; Barley, 9,000 bushels. At the close—Wheat in fair demand and higher; 93c., cash; 93¼c. bid, March; 94¼c. bid, April. Corn active, firm, and higher; 33¾c. bid, April; 37¾c., May. Oats steady and unchanged. Pork in good demand and 2½c. higher. Lard fairly active and 2½c. higher.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 24.—Flour dull and lower; Superfine, $3; Double Extra, $3 75@$4; Treble do., $4 25@$5; high grades, $5@$5 75. Corn in fair demand at 43c.@44c. Oats quiet at 35c. Corn-meal quiet, but firm at $2 20 for new. Hay firm; Ordinary, $12@$13; Prime, $14@$15; Choice, $17@$18. Pork quiet, but firm; old held at $9 62½; new held at $11 25. Lard in fair demand; Tierce, 6¾c.@7¼c.; Keg, 7c.@7¼c. Bulk-meats steady, with a fair demand; Shoulders, loose, 3⅛c.; packed, 3¼c.@4c.; Clear Rib, 5⅛c.; Clear Sides, 5⅜c.@5½c. Bacon quiet but steady; Shoulders, old, 3¼c.@3¾c.; Clear Rib, 6c.; Clear Sides, 6¼c. Sugar-cured Hams quiet at 7¼c.@9c., according to size. Whisky steady at $1 03@$1 10 for Western Rectified. Coffee steady; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 11c.@16½c. Sugar strong; common to good, 4¾c.@5c.; fair to fully fair, 5¼c.@5⅝c.; prime to choice, 5¾c.@6⅛c. Yellow Clarified, 6⅝c.@7¼c. Molasses active and firm; Fermenting, 22c.@28c.; Choice bottoms, 28c.@33c.; common, 20c.@22c.; fair, 23c.@25c.; Centrifugal, 20c.@27c.; prime to strictly prime, 27c.@31c. Rice quiet but firm at 6c.@6⅞c. Bran quiet at 70c. Exchange—New-York sight, par; Sterling, $4 85½.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat opened firmer, but declined at the close; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 02@$1 02⅝, cash; $1 01⅜@$1 01⅞, March; $1 02¾@$1 03¼, closing at $1 02¾, April; $1 04 May; No. 3 Red Fall, 96½c.; No. 2 Spring, 90c. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2 Mixed, 32¼c.@32⅝c., cash; 32⅝c.@32¾c., March; 33⅛c.@33⅜c., April; 34⅜c.@34⅝c., May. Oats quiet at 24c., cash and March, for No 2. Rye dull and lower at 44c.@44½c. Barley dull and nominal. Whisky higher at $1 05. Pork higher at $10 25@$10 37½. Lard higher at $6 80. Bulk-meats strong; held above buyers' views; small sales; Clear Rib, 5c.; Clear, $5 15. Dried Shoulders in East St. Louis, $3 70. Bacon higher; Clear Rib, $5 55@$5 60; Clear, $5 70@$5 75. Sweet pickled Hams active at 7c.@7½c., according to weight and age. Receipts—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 75,000 bushels; Corn, 195,000 bushels; Oats, 35,000 bushels; Rye, 3,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 19,000 bbls.; Corn, 4,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 24.—Flour quiet but firm; Family, $4 40@$4 55. Wheat moderately active and higher; Red and Amber, $1 02@$1 04. Corn in good demand at 35c.@36c. Oats in good demand and prices a shade higher at 26c.@29c. Rye strong at 52c.@53c. Barley dull; No. 2 Fall, $1@$1 05. Pork strong; extra heavy, $10 25@$10 50. Lard quiet, but firm; Steam, $6⅝c. Bulk-meats strong; Shoulders held at $3 60, cash; sales at $4, seller April; Short Rib held at $5 12½, cash; sales at $5 25, buyer March; also, sales at $5, cash, at an interior point; Short Clear held at $5 25. Bacon quiet, but firm; Shoulders, 4⅛c.; Clear Rib, 5⅝c.; Clear Sides, 5¾c.@5⅞c. Whisky active, but lower at $1 03. Butter quiet and unchanged. Sugar steady and unchanged. Live Hogs quiet; common, $3 50@$3 70; light, $3 75@$4 10; packing, $3 85@$4 15; butchers, $4 10@$4 25; receipts, 2,450 head; shipments, 750 head.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 24.—Flour steady and firm, and in good demand. Wheat opened firm, with an advance of ¼c., and closed firm. No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1 02; do. soft, $1; No. 2 do., 92¼c.; February, 92¼c.; March, 92¾c.; April, 93⅝c.; May, 98¼c.; No. 3 do., 77½c.; No. 4 do., 71½c.; Rejected, 64c. Corn steady; No. 2, 30¾c. Oats steady, with a fair demand, at 22½c. for No. 2. Rye steady; No. 1, 45½c. Barley firmer and higher; No. 2 Spring, fresh, 76c.; March, 70c. Provisions quiet but higher. Mess Pork quiet; new, $10 25. Lard—Prime Steam, $6 90. Live Hogs firm, at $3 70@$3 90. Dressed Hogs firmer and higher at $4 45. Receipts—Flour, 17,000 bbls.; Wheat, 86,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 15,000 bbls.; Wheat, 8,500 bushels.

DETROIT, Feb. 24.—Flour firm, but quiet; sales, 200 bbls. White at $4 50@$4 85. Wheat steady; Extra White, $1 01¾@$1 01; No. 1 do., 99¾c.@$1; March, 99¾c.; April, $1 01¼@$1 02¼; May, $1 03¼@$1 04¼. Corn steady, with a good demand; No. 1 Yellow, 38c.; High Mixed, 37½c.; No. 1 Mixed, 37c.; No. 2 do., 36c. Oats scarce and very firm; No. 1 White, 27¼c.@28c.; No. 2 do., 26½c.; No. 1 Mixed, 26¼c.; No. 2 do., 25c. Clover-seed—Prime, $4; choice, $4 15. Dressed Hogs steady, $4 80. Receipts—Flour, 1,700 bbls.; Wheat, 24,000 bushels; Corn, 2,300 bushels; Oats, 1,400 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,600 bbls.; Wheat, 22,000 bushels; Corn, 3,900 bushels; Oats, 800 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 24.—Flour firm and in good demand; Extra, $3 00@$3 25; Family, $3 75@$4; A No. 1, $4 25@$4 50; Fancy, $5@$5 25. Wheat active, firm, higher; Red and Amber, 98c.@$1 02. Corn steady, with a fair demand; White, 35c.; Mixed, 34½c. Oats steady; fair and market firm; White, 27c.; Mixed, 25½c. Rye firmer at 52½c. Provisions excited and higher. Pork, $10 75@$11. Lard strong; choice Leaf, tierce, 7¼c.; do., keg, 8¼c. Bulk-meats higher; Shoulders, 3⅞c.; Clear Rib, 5¼c.; Clear Sides, 5¼c., for loose. Bacon higher; Shoulders, 4¼c.; Clear Rib, 5⅛c.@5⅝c.; Clear Sides, 5⅞c.@5⅝c. Hams—Sugar-cured higher at 8¾c.@9¼c. Whisky in good demand, but at lower rates; $1 03.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 24.—Flour unchanged; sales, 900 bbls. Wheat firm; No. 1 hard Duluth Spring, $1 12; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, $1 03; No. 2 Red Wabash, $1 10; White State, 98c.@$1 08. Corn dull; No. 2 Western, 43c.; Rejected, 42c. Barley in better demand; sales 10,000 bushels Canada, by sample, at 95c.; 1,000 bushels No. 1 bright, $1 05; 1,000 bushels No. 1 at 88c.; 35,000 bushels, by sample, on private terms. Rye quiet; Canada held at 52c., in bond. Corn-meal, $19 50 for bolted and $18 50 for unbolted, ₽ ton. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $16; Ship-stuffs, $15; Middlings, $16@$17, ₽ ton. Shipments—Flour, 800 bbls.; Barley, 5,000 bushels. Grain in store—Wheat, 345,000 bushels; Corn, 315,000 bushels; Barley, 575,000 bushels; Rye, 38,000 bushels; Peas, 17,000.

TOLEDO, Feb. 24.—Wheat easier; Extra White Michigan, $1 03; No. 2 White Michigan, 96¼c.; Amber Michigan, March, $1 01¼; No. 2 Red Winter, spot, $1 02; March, $1 02¼@$1 02½; April, $1 04¼; May, $1 05¾. Corn firm; No. 2, seller May, 38¼c.; Rejected, 34¼c. Oats steady; White Michigan, 28c.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 24.—The market for Printing Cloths has shown no transactions worth mentioning, although there has been a moderate demand below manufacturers' quotations, which are 3 3-16c., cash, less ½ ₽ cent., for 64x64 Cloths, and 2 13-16c. cash, less ½ ₽ cent., for 60x56 Cloths.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 24.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 26½c. Rosin dull; $1 15 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 20 for hard, $1 90 for Yellow Dip, $1 90 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 30. Corn steady; prime White, 49½c.; Mixed nominal.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 24.—Petroleum firm; Standard White, 9c.

INSTRUCTION.

MERVIEW FRENCH AND ENGLISH HOME Academy for Young Ladies, and Conservatory of Music, Deer Park-av., Babylon, L. I.—French, with pure Parisian accent, spoken. Healthy location; talented instructors; rare opportunity for obtaining a first-class musical and general education upon reasonable terms. Miss Adelaide Gennon, Principal. Send for circular.

CLAVERACK (N. Y.) COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Institute. 11 departments; thorough preparation for college and business; college course, with baccalaureate degree, for ladies; students received and taught during Summer vacation. Rev. A. FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

LADIES OF NEGLECTED OR IMPERFECT education rapidly improved in all branches of culture, and prepared for any vocation; privately or in classes. Address PROFESSOR, Box No. 301 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

BOOK-KEEPING.—PRACTICAL BUSINESS course; day or evening; GEORGE A. WHITMAN, Accountant. DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 1,193 Broadway.

$60 PER QUARTER—ROCKLAND COLLEGE, Nyack, N. Y.; both sexes; no extras but music; popular course for ladies. W. H. BANNISTER, A. M.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOLS, NO. 13 East 47th-st. and No. 37 West 16th-st.

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PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH, ELEMENtary German, and English subjects. Address E. CALDWELL, No. 140 West 46th-st.

MUSICAL.

TAKE NOTICE.—UPON MY RETURN FROM Europe, 1878, I advertised largely "Beatty's offer for this month a beautiful piano, upright parlor organ, style 1685, 13 stops, 2 knee swells, 3 sets of reeds, weight, boxed, 350 pounds; monopolist's price about $340; my price only $85." So great was the demand, our men worked at the factory till 10 P. M. to fill orders. This unparalleled offer is extended until further notice. To secure it, however, order now. New Pianos, $125, $135, $145, and upward. New organs, $65 to $440. Pay only after testing instruments at your own home. Latest circular free. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

A GREAT OFFER!!—100 Pianos and Organs at extraordinary low prices for cash; Splendid Organs, $35, $40; 5-stops, $45; 7 do., $50; 9 do., $55 and $60; 11 do., $65; 12 do., $70; 13 do., $80. 7-octave all Rosewood Pianos, $125; do., $130; 7 1-3 do., $140, not used a year, warranted 5 years. Music, 1c. per page. HORACE WATERS & SONS, 40 East 14th-st.

A ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE PIANO AND stool, $75. Pianos to rent. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker-st., near Bowery.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1879.

SEALED PROPOSALS, (INDORSED PROposals for wagons, harness, &c., as the case may be,) addressed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, will be received at No. 41 Thomas-st., New-York City, until 12 M. of Wednesday, March 5, 1879, for furnishing the following articles for the Indian service, viz.:

Four hundred and thirty-two wagons, 3¼ inch, wide gauge, with bows and 10-ounce duck covers, and extra set double and single trees, full ironed, all to be made in the best manner and of well-seasoned lumber; 119 breaking-plows, 12-inch, with coulter-wheel and cutter; 400 stirring-plows, 8-inch; 58 double shovel-plows; 6 bull-tongue plows, 1 horse; 12 crossing or marking plows; 46 standard mowers; 6 standard reapers; 1 thrashing-machine; 8 horse-rakes; 509 scythes and snaths; 200 post augers; 100 log chains, ⅜-inch; 40 cross-cut saws; 500 hand-saws; 500 drawing-knives; 100 ox-yokes, heavy; 50,000 pounds barbed fence-wire, galvanized; 12 dozen planters' hoes, 7-inch; 301 harrows; 920 sets wagon-harness, double, (432 sets of which to be without breeching;) 18 sets plow-harness, consisting of bridle, collar, hames, and tug-chains; 40 dozen carpenters' hammers.

A sample of the harness to be furnished may be seen at No. 41 Thomas-st.

In all cases where it is impracticable to furnish samples, bidders will designate by manufacturer's name, size-number, &c., the articles proposed to be furnished.

Also, the following stock cattle, to be delivered at the respective agencies on or before the 1st of June next, viz.:

Five hundred heifers and 20 bulls for Cheyenne River Agency, Dakota; 22 bulls each for Pine Ridge and Rosebud Agencies, Dakota; and 100 heifers for Omaha Agency, Nebraska—all heifers to be of best American stock, 2 years old, and the bulls at least full quarter Durham, Ayrshire, or Jersey blood, between 1½ and 2 years old. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, or any part of any bid, and to increase or diminish the quantities of any or all the articles named in the foregoing list.

Bidders will be required to forward with their bids a certified check or draft, payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, on some one of the hereinafter designated national banks or United States depositories for at least 5 per centum of the gross amount of the bid, which check or draft will be returned upon the execution of the contract, with proper sureties for the faithful performance of the same, viz.: Chemical National Bank, New-York; National Broadway Bank, New-York; Philadelphia National Bank, Philadelphia; Third National Bank, Cincinnati; Union National Bank, Chicago; Fourth National Bank, St. Louis; and the United States Assistant Treasurers at Chicago and St. Louis.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

Deliveries will be required immediately upon execution of contract, except in the case of stock cattle, or of articles to be manufactured, for which a reasonable time will be given.

All articles contracted for will be subject to rigid inspection by Government inspectors before being awarded.

E. A. HAYT, Commissioner.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ABRAHAM S. UNDERHILL, plaintiff, against PATRICK FLANNERY and Robert Stafford as Executors and Trustees of and under the last will and testament of Mary Ready, deceased, Philip Ready, John Ready, Mathew Ready, Thomas Ready, Mary Murray, and Mary Ellen Murray, defendants. Summons.—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, October 7th, 1878. R. D. HATCH, Plaintiff's Attorney. Post Office address and office, No. 214 Broadway, New-York City.

To Philip Ready and John Ready, defendants.—The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. George C. Barrett, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 13th day of January, 1879, and filed, with the complaint, on the 13th day of January, 1879, in the office of the Clerk, in the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City.—Dated New-York, January 13th, 1879.

R. D. HATCH, Plaintiff's Attorney,
ja21-law6wTu* 214 Broadway, City of New-York.

NEWSPAPERS.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A HALF-INTEREST in, or the whole of a good paying country newspaper; have experience and cash. Address BOSTON, Box No. 102 Times office.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

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The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY neat German girl; or waiting alone; private family; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 242 West 47th-st., Room No. 2.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman; would be willing to do chamber-work and assist with children; best City reference. Call at No. 444 2d-av., corner of 25th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young Protestant woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; is capable, energetic, and obliging; highest reference. Call or address No. 709 6th-av.

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CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent girl; willing and obliging; three years' best City reference from last place. Call at No. 960 3d-av., between 54th and 56th sts.; third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—WILLING TO SEW AND assist with waiting in private family; seven years' reference. Call at 157 West 33d-st., second floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, and will assist in washing; best of City reference. Call at No. 230 West 28th-st., rear house.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid; understands waiting thoroughly; good City reference. Call at No. 335 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid and fine washer; best of City references. Call at No. 310 East 49th-st.; no cards answered.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO do chamber-work and assist with washing. Call or address Schneider, No. 408 West 42d-st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two respectable girls, accustomed to living together; understand their business thoroughly; makes first-class bread and biscuit; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 140 West 19th-st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two respectable girls; one to cook, wash, and iron; makes first-class bread and biscuits; other as chamber-maid and waitress; both understand their business thoroughly; best reference. Call at 140 West 19th-st.

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COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; FULLY COMpetent and reliable; country preferred; excellent City reference. Address R. D., Box No. 318 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE young girls; one as first-class cook, the other as waitress. Can be seen at their present employer's, No. 21 East 48th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands soups, pastry, and jellies; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 271 West 38th-st., second bell.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman as cook and assist with washing in a private family; good reference. Address No. 157 West 33d-st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN PRIVATE family; will do coarse washing; first-class City reference from last place. Call at No. 217 East 29th-st., Room No. 16.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHWOMAN AS good family cook; willing to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 124 West 19th-st., rear house, second floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; THOROUGHly efficient in every branch of her business, and highly recommended by former employers. Call or address Kelly, No. 333 East 35th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; BREAD and biscuit baker; in private family; City or country; City reference. Address C. R., Box No. 286 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN in a small family; good City reference. Call, for three days, at No. 215 East 28th-st., third floor, front room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; THOROughly understands all branches; first-class baker; seven years' best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 68 West 43d-st.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one as professed cook, the other as waitress, in a private boarding-house, or separately. Call at No. 107 East 69th-st., Eorist's.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman; City or country; five years' City reference. Address C. W., Box No. 295 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook; will assist with washing; no objection to the country; City reference. Call at 290 7th-av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, as cook and assist with washing. Call at No. 153 East 43d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook, washer, and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 203 East 44th-st., second floor, back.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as excellent meat and pastry cook, and generally efficient; best of City reference. Call at 108 West 18th-st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as good plain cook and laundress; best City reference. Call at 471 6th-av., store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant; best City reference. Call at No. 320 East 26th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 124 West 40th-st., top floor.

COOK.—BY A WELSHWOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; best of reference. Call, two days, at No. 328 West 16th-st., in fancy store.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as cook and laundress in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 1,067 3d-av., in grocery store.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH dress-maker; good cutter and fitter; in private family or first-hand in store; best of references. Address S. D., No. 100 West 29th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker to go out by the day or month; terms reasonable. Address M. G., No. 199 East 58th-st.; ring third bell.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AS WORKING HOUSEkeeper by an American Protestant; references. Call at No. 43 West 36th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG WIDOW LADY; would do the work of a small family. Address W. A. L., Box No. 186 Times Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GIRL IN SMALL PRIvate family; eight years' City reference. Call at No. 317 East 59th-st., second floor, back.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; IS A competent hair-dresser and dress-maker; also a good operator; can take entire charge of ladies' wardrobes; is willing to travel; references from present employers. Address J. K., Box No. 298 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A DANISH GIRL AS lady's maid and seamstress; is perfect in all branches of her work; speaks English well, and is used to traveling. Address Miss C. Albeck, care of Mrs. Welden, No. 5 Delafield-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; thoroughly understands her business; will assist in chamber-work; seven years' City reference from one place. Call, for two days, at 1,273 Broadway, up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress; best of City references. Can be seen at last employer's, No. 127 Madison-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class laundress and chamber-maid; best of City references; no cards. Call at No. 112 West 33d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY AS first-class laundress by a young girl; excellent reference. Call at No. 60 West 43d-st., second floor, front.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Laundress.—By a girl in a private family; City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 161 West 27th-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—BY A YOUNG lady as nursery governess; is able to teach English, German, French, and music; City or country. Address L. K., Box No. 130 Times Office.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL TO TAKE care of infant or invalid lady; understands bottle-feeding; best City reference. Call at No. 221 7th-av., crockery store.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PERSON IN A PROTestant family, or to wait on a lady; has never left home before; highest references. Address, for a week, N. G., Box No. 290 Times Up-town Office, 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN to take charge of an infant or grown child; best City references. Call at No. 271 West 38th-st., second bell.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; CAN TAKE charge of a baby from birth; good City reference. Call at No. 488 6th-av., Room No. 5.

NURSE.—AS INFANT'S NURSE AND PLAIN sewing, or chamber-maid; best City reference. Call at 684 3d-av., between 40th and 41st sts., fancy store.

NURSE.—FIVE YEARS' REFERENCE. APPLY, for two days, at No. 253 East 62d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—IN FAMILY BY DAY, WEEK, or month; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; is good operator; good City reference. Call at No. 896 2d-av., third bell.

WAITRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; understands all kinds of salads, care of silver, serving of wines; can take a man's place; best City reference. Call at No. 919 West 33d-st.

WAITRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT as first-class waitress in a private family; two years' City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 125 West 16th-st., in the rear.

WAITRESS.—BY A GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS waitress; has very best City reference. Call at No. 155 West 31st-st., one flight.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress in a private family; best City reference. Apply at No. 52 West 32d-st., in the market.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS to do families' washing; best reference. Call at No. 330 East 39th-st., first flight.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman a few gentlemen's or families' washing; from 50 to 75 cents a dozen. Call at No. 123 West 33d-st., near 6th-av.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS to take washing home or will go out by the day; undoubted City reference. Call at No. 421 West 52d-st.

WASHING, OR DAY'S WORK.—BY A RESpectable woman; will give satisfaction. Call at No. 228 West 36th-st., first floor.

MALES.

BELLMAN, PANTRYMAN, OR ASSIST AT bar, or waiting, or generally useful. Address Pantryman, Box No. 292 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

BUTLER.—IN GENTLEMAN'S FAMILY; UNDERstands his duties in every respect; City reference. Call or address, for two days, Butler, No. 742 3d-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; THORoughly understands his duties in every branch; will make himself useful in a gentleman's family; either City or country; will be found sober, reliable, willing, obliging, and industrious; excellent City reference. Address D., Box No. 312 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man as coachman and groom; is a generally useful man; thoroughly understands his business; lately disengaged; can be highly recommended from last employer. Address D. C., Box No. 285 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN LATELY DISengaged, as coachman and gardener; willing and obliging; City or country; has first-class City and country reference. Address J. H., Box No. 316 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG man; single; is an excellent hostler and good vegetable gardener; understands flowers, walks, lawns, &c.; can milk, and is very handy, neat, and temperate; good reference. Call or address John, No. 764 9th-av., rear.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man; married, with small family; thoroughly understands his duties; has seven years' best City reference. Call or address No. 56 West 49th-st., present employer's.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—COOK.—By a man and wife; man as coachman and gardener, wife as cook and laundress, or chamber-maid and waitress; both are fully competent and have first-class references. Address Box No. 45, Orange Valley, N. J.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man; is willing and obliging about the house or on the place; is a good driver, and understands the care of horses; is not afraid of work; good reference. Address A. B., Box No. 283 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—MARRIED, NO FAMILY; WELL experienced, sober, and highly recommended by last employer; can show best of recommendations. Call at the seed store, No. 376 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO INcumbrance; first-class City reference for capability, honesty, sober and industrious. Call or address R., Coachman, No. 314 East 33d-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—UNDERSTANDS his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; six years' reference from last place. Address M. J., Box No. 282 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; American; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; with five years' reference from last employer. Address G. W. H., No. 135 Chambers-st.

COACHMAN.—BY SINGLE MAN; 35; GOOD worker; takes general interest in his employer's business; 10 years' reference, City and country. Call or address for one week, J. C. L., No. 137 West 38th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man; thoroughly understands his business; highest references from several employers. Address J., Box No. 259 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND WAITER.—BY A FIRST-class colored man; understands his business in both branches; best City reference. Call at 127 West 31st-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; NINE YEARS' first-class reference from last employer. Address J. K., Box 319 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT children, as coachman and gardener; first-class reference. Address B. S., Box No. 217 Times Office.

FARMER OR FARMER AND GARDENER.—By a Scotchman; married, two children; fully understands his work; wife a good butter-maker; excellent references. Address M. W., Box No. 239 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL SCOTCHMAN of long experience in the management of green-houses, graperies, &c.; the laying out grounds, and farming generally, and the management of a gentleman's place; married; no incumbrance. Call or address B. C. D., No. 35 Cortlandt-st.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS AND GOOD workman; married, no family; thoroughly experienced in all branches of English and American gardening, graperies, greenhouses, rose-houses, orchards, flower grounds, vegetables, and entire charge; personal City references. Address Vernon, Box No. 244 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO INcumbrance; can take charge of a first-class place with greenhouses, &c.; understands farming, and care of stock of all kinds; wife would take care of dairy and poultry; over six years' good reference from present employer. Address E. M., New-Utrecht, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH, PRACTICAL gardener; has had several years' practical experience in hot and cold graperies, green and rose houses, and the entire management of a first-class place; highest of testimonials for ability, industry, sobriety, &c.; married, small family. Address S. R., No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER, (German, married, no children;) understands thoroughly the management of hot-houses, graperies, fruit and vegetable garden; fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; A1 reference. Address K. W., Astoria, Long Island.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH Protestant single man; competent to take charge of hot and cold graperies, greenhouse and stove plants, fruits and vegetables, and general care of a gentleman's place. J. J., care Wm. Bennett, Flatbush, Long Island.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT family; has over 20 years' experience; undoubted testimonials as to ability and honesty in the discharge of his duties. Address H. G., Box No. 281 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

GARDENER.—MARRIED, NO INCUMBRANCE; understands greenhouse, graperies, flowers, fruits, vegetables, and forcing thoroughly; 19 years' practice in this country, will go for one month on trial to whom it may concern. Address D. R., Box No. 236 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MARRIED man; Protestant; greenhouse, hot and cold graperies, fruits, flowers, vegetables, &c.; not afraid of any kind of work; good references. Address W. A. T., Whitestone, Long Island.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHly understands gardening in all its branches; greenhouses, graperies, &c., kitchen and flower garden; best references given; over seven years in last place. Address D. R., No. 376 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; MARRIED, no family; understands the business in all its branches; has the very best testimonials from former employers. Address Gardener, No. 114 6th-av.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY A SINgle man who is a good vegetable gardener and a careful driver; best of City reference. Call or address D. O., No. 376 Broadway, seed store.

GROOM.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERSTANDS the care of horses, harness, and carriages; careful driver; best of recommendations; last employer can be seen. Call at No. 345 East 24th-st.

NURSE.—BY A COLORED MAN, WITH GREAT experience and the best of reference, as nurse or valet to a sick or invalid gentleman. Address O. M., Box No. 303 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT Welshman with the highest testimonials from last employer as to capabilities and sobriety; no objection to the country. Address Welshman, Box No. 256 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN in private family; thoroughly understands his business; will be generally useful; City or country; moderate wages; best City reference. Call or address, two days, H. C., No. 1,161 Broadway, in stationery store.

WAITER.—BY A CAPABLE AND SOBER YOUNG man; competent in care of silver, &c.; makes all kinds salads; obliging and willing; best City reference. Address G., Box No. 237 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO GET A first-class situation for his waiter, who leaves on account of the family going abroad; first-class reference given. Address for a week, D., Box No. 323 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A young man, just arrived from Europe; speaks English; good recommendations. Address E. Nastero, No. 16½ Downing-st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN as waiter in a private family; first-class City reference. Address R. W., No. 203 West 30th-st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family; has best City reference. Address J. H., Box No. 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS WAITER in private family or boarding-house; good City reference. Call or address J. G. James, No. 229 8th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FULLY-COMPETENT YOUNG American woman to do the work of a small family a short distance in the country; liberal compensation to the right person. Address, for three days, ALEXANDER, Box No. 120 Times Office.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT GERman seamstress, who can take charge of a lady's room; none need apply who cannot bring satisfactory references. Apply this morning, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at No. 413 5th-av.

FRENCH COOK.—WANTED, IN A PRIVATE family, a French chef who can bring unexceptionable references from his last place. Apply, after 12 M., at Room No. 17, No. 29 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; THOROUGHly competent and highly recommended; no kitchen maid; bring references. Call, Tuesday and Wednesday, from 11 till 1, at No. 110 East 17th-st.

GOOD CANVASSERS WANTED FOR "THE Life and Travels of Bayard Taylor;" the best selling book in market. CHARLES DREW, No. 9 Murray-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND EXCELLENT Cook. Call to-day, from 9 to 12, at No. 37 West 47th-st. References required.

PERSONAL.

DIED—AT DINSDALE PARK, DARLINGTON, in April, 1877, DIONISE GIANNI, of Alnwick. If one JOSEPH GIANNI, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, is yet alive, or any of his family, he or they may apply to ANGELO GIANNI, No. 44 Bondgate-street, Alnwick, Northumberland, England.

REMOVALS.

DR. P. J. JORDAN, OF NEW-YORK MUSEUM of Anatomy, informs his numerous patients of his removal from No. 5 Washington-place to No. 51 6th-av., where he may be consulted as usual.

FINANCIAL.

First Mortgage
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
Rochester and State Line Railway Company.

This road runs from Rochester through the rich Genesee Valley to Salamanca, New-York, about 109 miles, and forms the connecting link between the New-York Central and the Atlantic and Great Western system of railroads.

The road has been in operation for the past seven months, during which time the net earnings have been largely in excess of the interest on its bonded indebtedness.

The bonds are a First Mortgage lien at the rate of $20,000 per mile, and bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually. The Union Trust Company is Trustee for the Bondholders.

The control of the road has lately passed into the possession of the New-York Central, and it is believed the earnings will be materially increased by its close connection with that company.

We are authorized to offer a limited amount of the Bonds at 97½ and accrued interest.

WALSTON H. BROWN & BRO.,
No. 34 Pine-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

Buy and sell ON COMMISSION for cash or on margin all securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange.

United States 4 per cent. Bonds and all other issues of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates, FREE OF COMMISSION, and on hand for immediate delivery.

Called 5-20s bought or exchanged for other issues on favorable terms.

Interest on deposits subject to draft at sight.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.
CHARTERED 1822. CAPITAL, $1,000,000.
TRANSFER AGENTS AND REGISTRARS OF STOCK.
LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEY.

Capital and surplus invested in Government securities. PARTIES DEPOSITING MONEY WITH THIS INSTITUTION will receive INTEREST from date of deposit, and may make and withdraw the same at pleasure. EXECUTORS, TRUSTEES, AND OTHERS, will be accorded every attention.

This company is authorized to act in every position of trust.

R. G. ROLSTON, President.
G. F. TALMAN, Vice-President.
R. C. BOYD, Second Vice-President.
G. P. FITCH, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
MOSES TAYLOR, G. F. TALMAN,
J. J. ASTOR, SAMUEL SLOAN,
ISAAC BELL, EDWD. MINTURN,
R. G. ROLSTON.

PHELPS, STOKES & CO.,
I. N. PHELPS, JAMES STOKES, ANSON PHELPS STOKES. BANKERS,
45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
DRAW BILLS ON LONDON.
MAKE CABLE TRANSFERS.
BUY COMMERCIAL PAPER AND BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
TRANSACT GENERAL DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING BUSINESS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER, NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 17, 1879.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until Thursday, Feb. 27, 1879, at 4 P. M., for the purchase of any part of the following named bonds of the City of Newark: One hundred and eighty thousand dollars, Sewer Bonds; two hundred and seventy thousand dollars, Street Improvement Bonds (in all four hundred and fifty thousand dollars,) deliverable March 1, 1879, at which date interest begins.

These bonds are authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, are issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, payable in 30 years, either coupon or registered, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and for their payment the credit and whole property of the city are pledged. They are issued to replace five hundred thousand dollars falling due March 1—fifty thousand dollars being retired. A sinking fund is established by law providing the means of liquidation at maturity.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the city.

Such guarantee of good faith will be required of successful bidders as the Department of Finance may determine. Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Street Improvement and Sewer Bonds," and addressed to the undersigned. DANIEL W. BAKER, Controller of the City of Newark, No. 5 City Hall.

NEWARK CITY
7 PER CENT. BONDS,
PAYABLE IN 1898.
OSWEGO CITY
7 PER CENT. BONDS,
PAYABLE IN 1888.
FOR SALE BY
DANIEL A. MORAN,
40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 60 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that the following bonds of this company of $1,000 each, known as Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds, have been designated by lot to be paid at par and accrued interest on presentation at this office, according to the provisions of the Deed of Trust, securing the same. The numbers are as follows:

47	1,556	2,411	3,424	4,472	5,990	6,880
32	1,577	2,497	3,427	4,657	6,221	6,976
97	1,795	2,566	3,443	5,061	6,258	6,986
137	1,860	2,638	3,566	5,219	6,312	7,091
[illegible]	1,925	2,654	3,602	5,329	6,326	7,014
[illegible]	2,000	2,721	3,734	5,514	6,328	7,172
657	2,129	2,815	3,896	5,542	6,605	7,215
827	2,201	3,032	4,074	5,732	6,640	7,282
1,152	2,245	3,063	4,205	5,831	6,699	7,235
1,487	2,402	3,408	4,339	6,043	6,797	7,259

Interest on these bonds will cease on the 1st day of July, 1879. JULIUS WADSWORTH, Vice-President.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
EQUITABLE BUILDING, BROADWAY CORNER CEDAR-ST.,

Do a General Banking business, allow interest on deposits, buy and sell municipal and other investment bonds, and all securities dealt in at the Stock or Gold Exchanges. WESTERN FARM MORTGAGE securities, yielding 9 and 10 PER CENT. INTEREST, for sale at PAR.

THE TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF BANGOR, ME.—This bank on the 14th inst. voted to go into liquidation, and it is now closing up its affairs. The holders of its notes and other creditors are notified to present the notes and other claims against the bank for payment. E. TRASK, Cashier. BANGOR, Me., Jan. 15, 1879.

THE NEVADA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO. Capital, $10,000,000, gold. Reserve, $3,500,000, gold. NEW-YORK AGENCY, NO. 62 WALL-ST. Buys and sells exchange and telegraphic transfers. Issues commercial and travelers' credits. Executes orders for mining stocks at San Francisco.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ELECTIONS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 13, 1879.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, March 5, 1879. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 15th inst. until March 6. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

JERSEY CITY INTEREST.
COUPONS ON JERSEY CITY BONDS due March 1, 1879, will be paid on presentation, on and after 25th instant, by any bank in Jersey City, and Merchants' Exchange National Bank of New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION, BROADWAY, 32D-ST., AND 6TH-AV.—Open 10 to 3; Mondays and Saturdays, 10 to 7. JNO. W. BRITTON, President. GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 8TH-AV. AND 14TH-ST.—Interest commencing the first of each month. Assets, $3,669,188 97; surplus, $530,032 60. RICHARD H. BULL, President. G. W. [illegible], Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, (Monday,) Feb. 24:

Louis Mesier, foreclosure sale, A. J. Requier, Esq., Referee, sold the six-story brick building, with lot 26 by 55.9 by 9 by 20 by 62.6, No. 25 Oak-st., south side, running through to No. 67 New Chambers-st., 51.6 feet east of New Chambers-st., for $5,500, to Augusta E. Russe, as Trustee and plaintiff.

James M. Oakley & Co., foreclosure sale, Alfred Wagstaff, Esq., Referee, sold the four and five story brick buildings, with lot 25 by 94.10, No. 338 East 11th-st., south side, 125 feet west of 1st-av., for $11,500, to James Fulton.

Howard W. Coates, foreclosure sale, John J. Thomasson, Esq., Referee, sold the two three-story frame buildings, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 508 West 28th-st., south side, 150 feet west of 10th-av., for $3,250, to Sarah E. Ragan, plaintiff; also, plot of land, 100 by 436.10 by 100 by 434, on 10th-av., west side, known as plot No. 4 on a map of Fort George property, sold for $8,000, to John H. Dyckman, plaintiff. Also, similar sale, Benjamin F. Romaine, Jr., Referee, disposed of two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West 109th-st., north side, 250 feet east of 11th-av., for $4,100, to Edward Schwerer, plaintiff.

Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, Thomas L. Ogden, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brown-stone front dwelling, with lease of lot 20 by 100.5 by 12.6 by 98.9, No. 207 West 45th-st., north side, 655 feet east of 8th-av., for $9,500, to Louisa Turner, plaintiff. Leased May 1, 1873, term 21 years, ground rent $480, and taxes and assessments; also, the three-story frame dwelling, with lot 17.10 by 100.11, No. 122 East 111th-st., south side, 600.4 feet west of 3d-av., sold for $4,200, to J. W. Hyatt.

A. J. Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, A. Ciaki, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick dwelling and two-story brick stable, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 220 West 49th-st., south side, 350 feet east of 8th-av., for $12,535, to F. W. Bloomer, one of the defendants in the legal action.

The remaining auctions were postponed as follows: Sale by C. J. Lyon of the building, with lot No. 164 Attorney-st., north of Stanton-st., to Feb. 26. Sale by A. J. Bleecker & Son of 16 acres of land, known as lots D and C on a map of Hunt's Point, to March 3. Sale by Richard V. Harnett of buildings, with lots, Nos. 318 and 320 East 34th-st., east of 2d-av., and a plot of land, on 10th-av., east side, between 212th and 213th sts., to same date; and sale of two lots on West 152d-st., east of 8th-av., adjourned to March 10.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE SALES.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Feb. 22.

57th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5; Ralph Marsh to Augustus D. Juilliard	$23,500
97th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 2d-av., 100x100.11; Thomas L. Harris and wife to Thomas L. Harris, Jr.	1,000
107th-st., n. w. corner of Union-av., 100x120; Caspar Bornmann and wife to Ann Jackson	600
13th-st., s. s., 158 ft. w. of Avenue C, 25x103.3; Nathan A. Chedsey and wife to John Egbertson	nom.
3d-st., s. s., No. 312, 25.7x100; Arthur Johnston and wife to William A. Johnston	8,000
Washington-av., e. s., 115 ft. s. of 5th-st., 13.4x91.6; Henry E. Pottger and wife to Henry Hackmann	900
84th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.5; Johann M. Aulbach to Barbara Aulbach	nom.
126th-st., s. s., 216.3 ft. e. of 5th-av., 18.9x99.11; Harmon Hoover and wife to W. J. A. McGrath	14,000
2d-av., w. s., 20 ft. n. of 32d-st., 62x38; also, 2d-av., n. w. corner of 34th-st., 39.10x75; also, 2d-av., w. s., 118.6 ft. n. of 34th-st., 19.8x76; also, 32d-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 2d-av., 98.9x—; also, 2d-av., e. s., 39 ft. n. of 30th-st., 19x80; also, 32d-st., n. s., 135.9 ft. w. of 2d-av., 17.10x98.9; also, 2d-av., e. s., 74.4 ft. n. of 30th-st., 16.4x60; also, 2d-av., e. s., 107 ft. n. of 30th-st., 16.4x100; Emily L. Smith to Marion Smith	nom.
3d-av., e. s., 75.7 ft. s. of 104th-st., 25.2x110; John H. Morris, Executor, to Robert White	5,200
40th-st., s. s., 235 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x98.9; T. P. Wickes, Referee, to Charles Tracy and others	5,600
121st to 122d st. x Avenue A to Harlem River; Francis H. Macy and wife to William H. Macy	nom.
113th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.11; George N. Manchester to Henry Dolan	1,000
Willett-st., e. s., No. 94, 25x100; Anke Dooper and wife to William Sohn, Executor	14,600
57th-st., s. s., 110 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25.2x104.4; George P. Roll and wife to Benjamin Richardson	10,500
West 11th-st., s. s., 263 ft. w. of 6th-av., 22.4x103.3; William McDermott to Christiana Christie	nom.
Elizabeth-st., w. s., 155 ft. s. of Grand-st., 50x94; William A. Coit to Franklyn Coit	10,000
16th-st., Rest. Nos. 514 and 116; Same to Same	200
Suffolk-st., w. s., lots Nos. 1,664 and 1,665; Same to Same	500
Avenue B, s. e. corner of 11th-st., 94.8x98; Julia D. Coit to Sarah E. Dingan	250
Same property; William A. Coit to Sarah E. Dingan	500
126th-st., s. s., 328 ft. w. of 7th-av., 12.6x99.11; Bernard N. Smith to Catharine A. Ballard	5,000
116th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100; Margaret A. Willinghoff to Frederick Menkel	nom.
Marion-av., e. s., corner of John-st., 60x100; George N. Reese and wife to William H. Brigham	1,200
154th-st., n. s., 146 ft. w. of Courtlandt-av., 20.8x100; Salomon Emrich to Nathan Martin	2,000

LEASES RECORDED.

5th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x96.2; John J. Astor to Charles Ritzel, 20 years	$350
4th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x96.2; John J. Astor to Hans Loden, Administrator, 20 years	350
4th-st., n. s., 27.11 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x96.2; William Astor to Magdalena Thomas, 20 years	350
Avenue B, No. 48; Jacob M. Patterson, Executor, to Adolph Finkenberg, 7 years	800

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Christie, William, and another to F. R. Rives and another, Executors, &c.; s. s. 80th-st., 275 ft. w. of 1st-av., 3 years	$5,000
Christie, William, and another to Henry Stone, Trustee, &c.; s. s. 80th-st., 250 ft. w. of 1st-av., 2 months	400
Christie, William, and another to Stephen Birch; same property, 3 years	800
Christie, William, and another to S. G. Taylor; s. s. 80th-st., 2 months	855
Genz, Josephine, to Simon Pratt; n. w. corner of Clay and Jackson avs., 3 years	400
Hoeling, Christopher, and wife to Andrew Koch; No. 100 Ridge-st., 18 months	500
Leary, Andrew, to F. P. Furnauld; n. w. corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st., 3 years	2,500
McCahey, John, and wife to John Schaible; n. s. 77th-st., w. of 2d-av., 3 years	3,000
Richardson, Benjamin to George P. Roll; s. s. 57th-st., w. of 6th-av., 2 months	9,500
Rottger, Henry E., and wife to Frederick Lammers; s. s. s. Washington-av., s. w. of 5th-st., 3 years	400
Te Imas, J. B., and wife to S. W. Hoffman; s. s. 53d-st., w. of 5th-av., 5 years	40,000
Washburn, J. B., and wife to Isaac E. Wright; n. s. 125th-st., e. of 5th-av., 1 year	18,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Leiffbach, Max, and another to Joseph Belleheim	nom.
Metropolitan Savings Bank to the Northern Dispensary	$7,123
Phillips, Mary J., to Nelly E. Brown	3,000
Rosenstein, Frederick, to William R. Bell	550
Same to Same	550
Ulery, Simon, to Henry Hornidge	5,000
Williamson, J. S., Referee, to Eloise Gelney	5,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIFTY-FOURTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—For sale, a four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x60, and a butler's pantry extension; lot 100.5; house was built by a first-class builder. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WM. CRUIKSHANK, REAL ESTATE, OFFICE No. 37 ASTOR HOUSE. General management of estates a specialty.

A FULL-SIZE HOUSE ON MURRAY HILL, near Park-av., $27,000; also, one on 39th-st., near 5th-av., $57,000; also, one on 52d-st., near 5th-av., with dining extension, $30,000. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 52D-ST.—FINE MEDIUM size house; low price; possession. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine, 38 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

FOR SALE—ON EAST 21ST-ST., OPPOSITE Gramercy Park, an attractive medium-size English basement house; price, only $22,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

BULK-HEAD WATER FRONTS NEAR City for chemical works, factories, refineries, &c.; also, blocks for dwellings; for sale very low on easy terms. R. A. YOUNG, Engineer, &c., 20 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—WEST 18TH-ST., A FEW DOORS from 5th-av., four-story brown-stone house, 25x60x92, in fine order; a bargain; $32,500. T. S. CLARKSON & CO., No. 149 Broadway.

MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 54TH-ST.—Splendid modern house; bargain. Keys from V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine and 38 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—ON 48TH-ST., WEST, CLOSE TO 5TH-av., a full-sized house at a bargain. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AV., BELOW 34TH-st., a full-sized corner house; a bargain. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HARLEM PROPERTY. Improved and unimproved, for sale and to let. PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY AND basement house No. 29 East Washington-place; house contains 21 rooms, and is in good order. Apply to WM. CRUIKSHANK, Office No. 37 Astor House.

ON PARK-AV., NEAR 38TH-ST.—A VERY desirable house, medium size, partly furnished or unfurnished, to rent from May 1. Address N. Y., Box No. 303 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NEW PRINTED LISTS JUST PUBLISHED at all three offices, 4 Pine, 38 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR THE SUMMER, A LARGE AND fully-furnished country house, with modern improvements and good grounds. A place in vicinity of Irvington or Tarrytown preferred. Address, with particulars, R. G. ARMOUR, Windsor Hotel.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON WASHINGTON, DEY, AND FULTON STS., INCLUDING TWO CORNERS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

WASHINGTON AND DEY STREETS—The five five-story brick stores and lots, Nos. 180, 182, 184, 186 Washington and No. 76 Dey st., being on the north-west corner of Washington and Dey sts.

WASHINGTON AND FULTON STREETS—The four-story brick store and lot, No. 242 Fulton-st., being the south-west corner of Washington and Fulton sts., opposite WASHINGTON MARKET.

Fifty per cent. on mortgage.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, FEB. 27, 1879, At 12 o'clock,

At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, By order of HENRY R. PIERSON, Esq., Receiver of the North America Life Insurance Company.

WEST EIGHTY-THIRD-STREET—North side, 225 feet east of 9th-av., two three-story and basement brick houses; hard-wood finish; each 16.8x50; lots, 102.2 deep.

WEST EIGHTY-FOURTH-STREET—South side, 325 feet east of 9th-av., three-story and basement brown-stone house, unfinished, 20x46.6; lot 102.2 deep.

EIGHTY-THIRD-STREET—North side, 175 feet East 9th-av., two lots, 25x102.2 each. Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 152 Broadway.

PARTITION SALE. POILLON ESTATE. RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, will sell at auction, THURSDAY, Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway, by order of Supreme Court,

Broadway, east side, 43d and 44th sts. 3 superb lots. Grand Boulevard, West End-av. and 84th-st., 14 choice lots. Maps and further particulars from Wellesley W. Gage, Esq., Plff's Att'y *Staats Zeitung* Bld'g, George W. Parsons, Esq., Referee, No. 111 Broadway, or at Auctioneer's Office, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

JAMES M. OAKLEY & CO. WILL SELL, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of JOHN M. BOWERS, Esq., Referee, the three-story brick dwelling, No. 647 Lexington-av., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, 1879, at 12 o'clock. Sale absolute. Maps at office of BRAINARD & STONE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 55 Liberty-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.

A FINE SUITE ON SECOND FLOOR.

CORNER ROOMS.

DREXEL BUILDING.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

GILMORE'S GARDEN TO RENT. Adapted for Balls, Concerts, Athletics. For dates, terms, &c., apply to ALFRED SKITT, on the premises, or to the Real Estate Department, Room No. 9, Grand Central Depot, New-York City.

NO. 18 VESEY-ST., NEAR ASTOR HOUSE.—A light and airy room, 87 feet by 23 feet, on second loft; suitable for any kind of business. Apply on premises between 10 A. M. and 12 M.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT WESTPORT, CONN.—Two hours from New-York; six acres superior land; substantial mansion; fine shade, fruit, lawn, &c., near Compo, the residence of the late R. H. Winslow, and desirable in every other way; price asked, $7,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or EDWARD TAYLOR, Westport, Conn.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE AND VALUABLE property fronting on New-York Bay, known as Constable Point, containing about 72 acres of upland, and 80 acres of submerged; the entire filling in can be accomplished at trifling expense, making a frontage of nearly a mile on tide-water. Apply to P. C. CORNELL, office of the Hazard Powder Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN NEWARK, N. J. (WOODSIDE DISTRICT.)—A two-story and French-roof frame-house, containing 11 rooms; convenient to trains, and pleasantly situated; a bargain to any one who wishes to purchase, or may be had at a moderate rent from April 1. Address G., Box No. 101 *Times Office*.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 84 ACRES, NEAR BOUND Brook, N. J.; high ground, healthy location; Raritan River running in front of the place; one mile and a half from depot; splendid house, with lawn and shade trees; all kinds of outbuildings, in good order. Address W. D. BANCKER, No. 490 Clinton-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—A beautiful residence, six acres, superior brick mansion, good outbuildings; all in good order; price asked, $23,500. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THREE FIRST-class houses in East Orange, N. J.; none more desirable. For particulars apply to JOHN W. RUSSELL, Room No. 40, No. 21 Cortlandt-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

STAMFORD.—CENTRAL, VERY STYLISH, AND fully furnished 20-room residence, to let, with stables and three acres; every way attractive; would be let for boarding-house. HUBBARD, Park-row, Stamford, Conn.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

FAMILY GOING ABROAD WILL SELL cheap, handsome team bay horses, 15¾ hands, young, sound, and gentle; two-seated park phaeton; fine silver-plated double coupé harness; single and double road harness; three fine rugs; two black-bear robes; two fine imported suits and other blankets; perfect order; Brewster clarence, $150. See COACHMAN, Stable, No. 109 West 17th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—FOR ACCOUNT of whom it may concern: Will be sold in NEW-HAVEN, Conn., on THURSDAY, March 6, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at JUDSON'S PACKING-HOUSE, Winchester-av., that portion of the submerged cargo of the steam-ship "John Bramall," (wrecked Oct. 18 last on Little Gull Island, Long Island Sound,) now stored in above warehouse, consisting of 14,146 packages shipped as containing each 1,330 primed Martini-Henry brass cartridge-shells, or 30 pounds, and 8,913 packages shipped as containing each 2,000 lead-patched Martini-Henry bullets, or 140 pounds, more or less, all of which have been submerged in salt water for various periods of time. These articles will be sold in lots of 1,000 cases, with the privilege of the entire quantity, to the highest bidder for cash. Nothing guaranteed but the weight.

O. F. WINCHESTER, Agent Imperial Ottoman Government.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE,

Made by MARCOTTE and other first-class City makers, Bronzes, Statuary, Oil Paintings, Mirrors, Chickering Grand Piano-forte, Black Walnut Cased Orchestrion, Aubusson, Wilton, and Brussels Carpets; also, Fine China and Glassware, Silver Plated Ware, Table and Bed Linen, &c., &c.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION, BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO., ON THURSDAY, FEB. 27, 1879, at 11 o'clock A. M., AT NO. 127 MADISON-AV., between 30th and 31st sts. Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

AUCTION SALE OF U. S. ARMY MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL PROPERTY. MEDICAL PURVEYING DEPOT, U. S. A., New-York, Feb. 17, 1879.

WILL BE OFFERED AT PUBLIC SALE, March 19, 1879, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., under the direction of Capt. F. O'Donnoghue, Medical Storekeeper, U. S. Army, at the "Old Post Office" Sales-room, Cedar-street, corner of Nassau, Richter & Tufts, auctioneers, a quantity of Medical and Hospital Property, embracing medicines, dressings, instruments, books, bedding, clothing, furniture, and miscellaneous articles.

Terms of the sale, cash. All goods purchased to be removed within 24 hours. Catalogues to be ready by the 1st of March. EBENEZER SWIFT, Ass't Med. Purveyor.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—EDWARD J. HOLDEN against BERTRAND CLOVER. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of this court made in the above-entitled action January 11th, 1879, I, the subscriber, as Receiver in said action, will sell by public auction, at the store No. 54 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-first day of February instant, the stock of files and saws and other goods now in said store and belonging to the firm of Edward J. Holden & Co. Sale to commence at ten o'clock A. M.—Dated February 10th, 1879. ALBERT E. LAMB, Receiver.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to March 5, 1879.—Feb. 21, 1879. ALBERT E. LAMB, Receiver.

BY JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., AUCTIONEERS. THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell 100,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL At Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

IN THE MATTER OF BOORAEM AND Others.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. E. Ketchum, Register, I will sell at my office, 50 Wall-st., N. Y. City, March 12th, at 12 M., upward of $45,000 claims, belonging to the Assignee herein. A list of said claims can be seen at my office. ISAAC P. MARTIN, Junior. f20-3taw3w

FURNITURE SALES AT THE RESIDENCE of owners will, as usual, receive prompt attention. Up-town office, No. 1,130 Broadway. Telephone connection with our office, No. 3 Pine-st. E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and the homeward passage.

MARATHON..........Saturday, March 1, 11 A. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. Perry....Saturday, March 8, 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC, Capt. Irving....Thursday, March 13, 9 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN.

ALGERIA, WED., Feb. 26 | BOTHNIA, WED., March 12
PARTHIA, WED., March 5 | ABYSSINIA, WED., March 19

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for the Fall and Winter months.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 8 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

NEVADA..........TUESDAY, March 11, 7 A. M.
WISCONSIN........TUESDAY, March 18, 2 P. M.
WYOMING..........TUESDAY, March 25, 8 A. M.
MONTANA..........TUESDAY, April 1, noon
NEVADA..........TUESDAY, April 15, 1 P. M.

These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $55, $65, and $75. INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $28. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY. WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER.....Thursday, Feb. 27, 9:30 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, March 1, 11 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Thursday, March 6, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, March 15, 11:30 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, March 20, 3 P. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y. Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

RHEIN.......Sat., March 1 | MAIN.........Sat., March 15
WESER.......Sat., March 8 | MOSEL.......Sat., March 22

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin	$100
Second cabin	60
Steerage	30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid Steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30. OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Devonia...March 1, 11 A. M. | Anchoria, March 15, 11 A. M.
Ethiopia...March 8, 3 P. M. | Bolivia...March 22, 3 P. M.

Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.

Victoria....Feb. 26, 8 A. M. | Elysia.....March 5, 3 P. M.

Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

AMERIQUE, Delord......Wednesday, March 5, 3 P. M.
LABRADOR, Sangller....Wednesday, March 19, 3 P. M.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passengers apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

SUEVIA....Thurs., Feb. 27 | HERDER, Thurs., March 13
FRISIA....Thurs., March 6 | GELLERT, Thurs., March 20

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.

KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. | C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

THE RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP, Carrying the Belgian and United States mails. Sailing every 12 days from Philadelphia and New-York. ZEALAND sails Saturday, March 1, 11 A. M. For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Phila., and No. 52 Broadway, New-York. JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Jersey City, near Pavonia Ferry.

SCHIEDAM..................Wednesday, March 5
ROTTERDAM..................Saturday, March 15

Cabin, $65-$70. Intermediate, $45-$50. Steerage, $23. H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.

FUNCH, EDYE & CO., 27 So. Wm-st., Freight Agts. | L. W. MORRIS, 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA PORTS, AND ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

GULF STREAM...............WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26
CITY OF ATLANTA...........SATURDAY, March 1

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination, one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Office on the Pier; or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green, or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent, Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA: Steam-ship ACAPULCO..........Saturday, March 1, noon. Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.

From San Francisco for Japan and China:

Steam-ship ALASKA........Wednesday, March 5, noon
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING....Tuesday, April 1, noon
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO....Thursday, May 1, noon

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:

Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.......Monday, March 17, noon

For freight or general information apply to Company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICAN, CENTRAL AMERICAN, AND MEXICAN PORTS.

For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 257 BROADWAY.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.

Connecting at St. Thomas with German steamers for Porto Rico and Spanish Main. The new first-class iron steam-ship CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, Capt. Weir, will sail for the above ports on Wednesday, March 5, at 12 M.

Positively no freight received after 3d. Freight must be paid in advance. Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at all times at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn. Insurance lower than by any other line. Shippers desiring insurance can effect same under our open policy. For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

FLORIDA RAILROAD AND STEAM-SHIP LINE.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FLORIDA. SAILING EVERY SATURDAY. LOWEST RATES OF FREIGHT AND PASSAGE. Steamer ASHLAND, SATURDAY, March 1. And every SATURDAY thereafter.

For Fernandina direct, from Pier No. 12 N. R., at 3 P. M. Only line issuing through tickets and bills lading to all points in Florida, and on Chattahoochie, Appalachicola, and Flint Rivers, and BRUNSWICK, Ga. Insurance ½ per cent. Bills lading signed on pier. For further information, through bills lading, and passage rates, apply to I. K. ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st., up stairs.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. Nickerson...Wed., Feb. 26
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. Mallory...Sat., March 1

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company, and with the new and elegant iron steamer ST. JOHNS.

C. D. OWENS, General Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway. | GEO. YONGE, Agent, Ocean S. S. Co. and Central R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

Steamer SANTIAGO DE CUBA....SATURDAY, March 1
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, WEDNESDAY, March 12

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

S. S. SARATOGA..............Wednesday, March 5
S. S. NIAGARA...............Saturday, March 15

Tickets issued also for VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.

Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thurs., Feb. 27
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..............Saturday, March 8
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Th., March 20

Steamer leaves New-Orleans March 12 and April 9 for Vera Cruz via Matamoros, Tampico, Tuxpan, connecting with steamer for Havana, New-York, and above ports. F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

NOVELTIES IN **SPRING DRESS GOODS.**

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Are now exhibiting AT RETAIL their NEW STYLES and FABRICS in ALL WOOL and WOOL AND SILK combinations, viz:

PANAMA TWEEDS,	ZEPHYR ARMURES,
CHEVIOT RAYE,	MILLERAIS,
PEKIN MELANGE,	MOIRE RAYEE,
BEIGE DE SANTE,	MOUSSELINE CARDRILLE,

&c., &c.

ALSO, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF **Paris Printed Organdies, Lawns,** and a variety of other **NEW COTTON DRESS MATERIALS, Printed Linen Lawns, &c., &c.**

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

James McCreery & Co., *Broadway and 11th-st.,* HAVE NOW OPEN A MAGNIFICENT AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF **Spring Dress Goods AND Novelties,** COMPRISING EXCLUSIVE AND ORIGINAL DESIGNS IN

Taffeta De L'Inde,
Belge Foule,
Crepe Foulard,
Fancy Bunting,

Popular Dress Goods.

All the desirable fabrics at prices that are satisfactory to the most careful and economical buyers.

IMPORTED SUITINGS *At 25c. Per Yard.*

SILKS.

WE HAVE OPENED AN ELEGANT COLLECTION OF LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES IN BLACK AND COLORED FOULARDS, SATIN STRIPES, FIGURED, TWILLED, AND CREPE EFFECTS, ALSO, NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS IN **Black Silk Grenadines** FROM 75c. PER YARD UP.

WE ALSO OFFER A SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF BLACK, COLORED, AND FANCY **SILKS,** PRESS GOODS, BEST MANUFACTURE, AT FULLY 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN SIMILAR QUALITIES HAVE BEEN SOLD HERETOFORE.

A. T. STEWART & CO., BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH and 10TH STS.

L. SHAW, 54 WEST 14TH-ST., NEW-YORK, THE LARGEST AND FINEST ASSORTMENT OF HUMAN HAIR GOODS.

positively retailed at wholesale prices. A large assortment of novelties in COIFFURES and HAIR ORNAMENTS for the BALL SEASON.

GRAY HAIR A SPECIALTY.

Combings made up by our newly invented method, roots all one way, into Switches, Curls, Finger Puffs, &c., cheaper and better than any other house. Advice given by a FRENCH ARTIST how to arrange the hair most becomingly free of charge. Also, a full assortment of BEAUTIFYING COSMETICS on hand. EUGENIE'S SECRET OF BEAUTY, warranted to be harmless, a specialty, $1 per box. F. COUDRAY'S unrivaled VELOUTINE FACE POWDERS, in shades to suit the different complexions, 50 cents and $1 per box. F. COUDRAY'S ALBURNINE, for making hair golden brown, $2 50 per bottle. F. COUDRAY'S unequaled MAGIC HAIR RESTORER, $1 per bottle. Send for our new illustrated catalogue, "How to be Beautiful," free of charge. L. SHAW, 54 West 14th-st., near 6th-av.

DAMAGED GOODS, (WET ONLY FROM THE WORTH-ST. FIRE.)—Sheeting and Shirting Linens, bleached and unbleached Table Damask, brown Linen Table-cloths, Napkins, Doylies, Butchers' Linen, Russia Crash Towels, Tickings, Cambrics, Handkerchiefs, Shirts and Drawers, Cloths and Cassimeres, at reduced price; also, a large lot of Prints, clearing out cheap by the piece. WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAMAR INDIEN, (UNIVERSALLY PRESCRIBED by the Faculty.)—A laxative, refreshing, and medicated fruit lozenge, for the immediate relief and effectual cure of constipation, headache, bile, hemorrhoids, &c. Tamar (unlike pills and the usual purgatives) is agreeable to take and never produces irritation. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Sold by all chemists.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING; each package is labeled JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle-st., and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND HEALTH LIFT. Must be in good order. Address, stating price, HARRIS, Box No. 166 *Times Office*.

STEAM-BOATS.

$1 50 TO BOSTON, VIA THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE. CONNECTING WITH ALL POINTS EAST. NOT A TRIP MISSED IN SEVEN CONSECUTIVE YEARS.

The elegant steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT leave Pier No. 33 North River, (foot of Jay-st.,) at 5 P. M. daily, (except Sundays.)

Special first class limited ticket, good only on 5:45 A. M. train from Stonington, sold via this line from New-York to Boston for $1 50.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company and at Nos. 363 and 397 Broadway, and at Metropolitan and Fifth-Avenue Hotel Ticket Offices.

PROVIDENCE LINE, FOR FREIGHT ONLY. Steamers ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 29 North River, (foot of Warren-st.,) daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M. for Providence direct. Freight via either line taken at lowest rates. D. S. BABCOCK, President. L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent.

ONLY $1 50 TO BOSTON, VIA **Fall River Line.**

Tickets limited and good only on day of sale for continuous passage on steamer and train leaving Fall River the following morning at 5:30, (or on arrival of boat.) Regular tickets at $3, good on any train between Fall River and Boston. Magnificent steamers NEWPORT and OLD COLONY leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from PIER NO. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st. Leave Brooklyn, via "Annex" boat, at 4:30 P. M. Tickets and state-rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the pier, and on steamers. BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents. GEO. L. CONNOR, General Pas enger Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 11:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with train.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A SMALL FAMILY, RESIDING NEAR Windsor Hotel and elevated railroad, offer one or two large handsome rooms, with board, on reasonable terms. Address F. H. S., Box No. 302 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

TWENTY-FIRST-ST., NO. 350 WEST, NEAR ELEVATED STATION; handsomely furnished large and single rooms; superior table; terms moderate; reference.

IRVING HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 12TH-ST.—American plan; newly fitted and furnished; excellent accommodations for permanent guests; transient, $2 to $3 per day. CHAS. LEPLER, Proprietor.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 349.—WELL-FURNISHED, DEsirable floor; superior table; moderate prices; also single rooms. References.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 81.—FIRST DOOR BELOW 16th-st.; handsome parlor and bedroom; transiently or permanently, with board; references.

NO. 34 WEST 38TH-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, third floor, with board; best references given and required.

NO. 15 WEST 21ST.—PRIVATE FAMILY WILL rent second or third floor, finely furnished; private table if desired.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH-ST.—SUITE OF ROOMS; private bath-room; with private table; rooms for gentlemen; references.

NO. 13 WEST 19TH-ST.—WITH BOARD; pleasant sunny rooms for a family or party of gentlemen; first-class accommodation.

RAILROADS.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.

Open from 5:30 A. M. to 12 P. M.

RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry, and connects with cars for South Ferry.
CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.
PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.
FRANKLIN-ST.
GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City, and connects with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand Street Ferries.
BLEECKER-ST.—Connects with cars for East and West.
EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken, connecting with cars for Christopher and East Tenth Street Ferries.
FOURTEENTH-ST.—Nearest point to Union-Square, Wallack's and Lyceum Theatres, Academy of Music, Irving and Tammany Halls, connecting with cars for East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.
TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point to Booth's, St. James, and Park Theatres, Grand Opera-house, Gilmore's Garden, and Masonic Temple, and Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.
THIRTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point to Standard, Broadway, and Fifth-Avenue Theatres, Aquarium, and San Francisco Minstrels, connecting with cars for Weehawken Ferry.
FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Connects with New-York Transfer Company's cabs for Grand Central Depot.
FIFTIETH-ST.
FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park, connecting with cars of Belt Line Railroad.

Trains will run to 58th-st. and 6th-av. and 53d-st. and 8th-av. alternately, commencing at 11:50 A. M. on Tuesday, Feb. 25.

For up-town trains take east side stations.
For down-town trains take west side stations.

FARE, 10 CENTS.

Except between the hours of 5:30 and 7:30 A. M. and 5 and 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 cents.

WM. R. GARRISON, President. M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after Jan. 13, 1879.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:12 P. M. Regular at 4:30 and 8:20 A. M., 1 and 10 P. M.; Sunday, 4:30 A. M. and 10 P. M. For Baltimore, 4 P. M., except Sunday.

Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7:30 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:40, A. M., 10:10 P. M., daily; 9:40 A. M., 6:20 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore: 6:50 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:45, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. and 10:10 P. M. From Philadelphia: 4:30, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:50, 6:20, 8:30, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 4:30, 6:50, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 6:20, 10:10 P. M.

Ticket offices, No. 526 and No. 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. | L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Dec. 16, 1878.

Express trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, 10, (limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 12:01, 3:45, 6:55, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:30 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:45, 3:55, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. | L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 30, 1878, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Albany and Rochester, and from Albany to Montreal via Saratoga.

10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica and Rutland.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with through sleeping car via St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning, via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva and Rochester.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and, excepting Saturday night, to Watertown.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's Offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY will hereafter be known by its new name, THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. See note below.)

9 A. M. daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

6 P. M. daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 6 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping Coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping Coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., Except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For New-York and New-England R. R.—8:05 A. M., 12 M., 11:35 P. M. For Newport—8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division—8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air Line R. R.—8, 9:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R.—8, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For New-Canaan R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M. For local trains, see time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD. ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1879.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night express, daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. Central Eastern Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent. ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport. THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND CAPITALISTS.—Flower Pins; new article of light wire, recently patented. First patented of its kind. Owing to the competition to obtain the American patent, I offer it at private sale to the highest cash bidder whose bid is received before 10 o'clock P. M. on the 28th day of February, 1879. Bids can be sent by letter or telegraph; not by postal cards. Price, terms, and all necessary information as to invention sent, on application, to responsible parties desiring to compete. Address J. E. PLUMMER, No. 1,378 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

MASONIC TEMPLE.

23D-ST. AND 6TH-AV., MAIN HALL. Magical success of FRANCIS M. UFFNER'S inimitable MIRACULOUS MIDGETS, LUCIA ZARATE, 4½ pounds weight. GENERAL MITE, 9 pounds weight. Smaller than a child's doll.

ONLY LILIPUTIANS EVER EXHIBITED.

Ladies charmed and delighted. Children in raptures. The public astonished.

MIDGETS.

All other so-called dwarfs or mites ten times the size of these TWO HUMAN ATOMS. Children are requested to bring their dolls with them for purposes of amusing comparison. Receptions daily from 2 to 4:30 and from 7 to 9 P. M. Admission to all, 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SECOND NIGHT OF THE SUBSCRIPTION. TO-MORROW, (Wednesday evening,) Feb. 26, at 8, LOHENGRIN.

Lohengrin, Signor Campanini; Telramondo, Signor Galassi; Enrico, Signor Foli; L'Araldo del Re, Signor Franceschi; Ortruda, Mme. Lablache, and Elsa, Mme. Etelka Gerster, (her first appearance in that character.) Director of the Music and Conductor.......Signor Arditi

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 28, CARMEN.

Don José, Signor Campanini; Escamillo, Signor Del Puente; Michaela, Mme. Sinico; Paquita, Mme. Robiati; Mme. Lablache, and Carmen, Mlle. Minnie Hauk.

GRAND MATINEE, MARCH 1, AT 2, LA SONNAMBULA.

Signor Campanini and Mme. Etelka Gerster. The Academy box-office open daily from 9 till 4.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager..............Mr. A. M. PALMER

ELECTRIC SUCCESS of the new American Play entitled

The Banker's Daughter.

EVERY EVENING AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 10 MINUTES BEFORE 2.

LYCEUM THEATRE. LYCEUM THEATRE. THIS EVENING. THIS EVENING. FREDERICK PAULDING FREDERICK PAULDING AS HAMLET. AS HAMLET. STAR CAST. STAR CAST. POPULAR PRICES. POPULAR PRICES.

PARK THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 22D-ST. Every Evening at 8 and Saturday Matinée at 2. W. S. Gilbert's famous original burlesque comedy,

ENGAGED.

Characters by the REGULAR COMEDY COMPANY. Box-sheet open two weeks in advance.

TWELFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN **WATER-COLOR SOCIETY,** Now open at the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., From 9 A. M. until 6 P. M., and from 7 to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents. Will close Saturday, March 1, 1879.

BREWSTER HALL. PEDESTRIENNE COURSE. 1,250 of the 3,000 ¼-miles have been walked by ANNIE BARTELL, THE MILK-MAID. Eighth Day of the PETITE FANNY EDWARDS. Amateurs walking every afternoon at 3. RELIABLE TRACKS. CORRECT SCORING.

STEINWAY HALL.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT, tendered by his pupils to Mr. CARL ALVES. THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, 1879, at 8 o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL. CARRI

THIRD SOIREE MUSICALE OF Messrs. FERDINAND and HERMAN CARRI TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, ASSISTED BY EMINENT ARTISTS.

THEATRE COMIQUE, NO. 514 BROADWAY. HARRIGAN AND HART. Seventh week of the Sensation Play, THE MULLIGAN GUARD BALL. Matinées WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

G. B. BUNNELL'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, No. 298 BOWERY, near BLEECKER-ST. The Two-Headed Child, or St. Benoit Twins. Attractive Novelties; Rare Wonders. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission, 15 cents.

LOCKE RICHARDSON—THIRD SERIES, Union League, 3:30; Shakespeare and Dickens; March 3, 6, 10, 13. Tickets, $2, at Pond's; single tickets, 75 cents.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A NEATLY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM in private house, No. 35 Charles-st., near 4th-st.; can be had by one or two gentlemen; has every convenience; location pleasant.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD, for gentlemen only; choice accommodations and very central. No. 34 West 25th st., near Madison-square.

NO. 20 WEST 25TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms; appointments first-class; en suite or singly, for gentlemen.

$3 PER WEEK AND UPWARD FOR fine rooms to gentlemen, singly and en suite. No. 17 West 26th-st., fourth house from Broadway.

NO. 47 WEST 38TH-ST.—PRIVATE FAMILY have large square room to gentleman, without board. References exchanged.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEOPOLD BODENHEIMER, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: This is to give notice that on the 10th day of February, 1879, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, against the estate of Leopold Bodenheimer, of Newark, in the County of Essex, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 683 Broad-street, in the City of Newark, New-Jersey, before Staats S. Morris, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M. R. L. HUTCHINSON, U. S. Marshal for said District.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC H. VOORHIS, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: This is to give notice that on the 23d day of January, 1879, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey against the estate of Isaac H. Voorhis, of Paterson, in the County of Passaic, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Paterson, New-Jersey, First National Bank Building, Room 4, before John S. Barkalow, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1879, at 11 o'clock A. M. R. L. HUTCHINSON, U. S. Marshal for said District.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MOSES ISAACS and JACOB LEWIS, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Moses Isaacs and Jacob Lewis, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said Revised Statutes, and that the 20th day of March, 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of John W. Little, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of February, 1879. SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk. Loewy & Lewis, Solicitors for bankrupts, 294 Broadway, New-York City, N. Y. f25-law3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SINCLAIR MYERS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Sinclair Myers, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the fifth day of March, 1879, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the tenth day of February, 1879. f11-law3wTu* SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM SPARKS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by William Sparks, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said Revised Statutes, and that the 13th day of March, 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of John W. Little, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of February, 1879. f18-law3wTu* SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM MORRIS and SIMON SKLAREK, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: The said bankrupts having applied to the court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the eleventh day of March, A. D. 1879, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room number 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts, and each of them.—Dated New-York, 12th February, 1879. SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk. f18-law3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.: At Newark, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1879.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOHN D. MITCHELL, of Newark, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. f11-law3wTu* S. M. MILLER, Assignee, &c., 763 Broad-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GILMORE'S GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

GRAND MARDI GRAS CARNIVAL BALL, IN MASK, FANCY OR CIVIC DRESS.

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, FEB. 25, 1879.

LAST NIGHT OF THE FESTIVE SEASON.

Millions of people all over the world have for ages indulged in innocent, mirthful pleasures for days and nights preceding the Lenten season. New-York is now offered an opportunity to be gay and happy for an evening at a trifling expense.

Mr. Gilmore has confidence that the gentlemen of New-York—the handsomest and bravest of mankind—would as a body ignore the slightest infringement of even one in a thousand who might so far forget himself as to transgress the rules of good order where all are free to act as will.

There are no scores of managers to regulate affairs or superintend set ceremonies. It is the closing night of gay festivities in the religious world for a time, and it shall be proved that a PEOPLE'S CARNIVAL can be open to all in the great City of New-York without a jarring note or a single discord to offend the most sensitive ear.

GENTLEMEN, DON'T COME WITHOUT YOUR LADIES.

Ladies, insist upon the gentlemen taking you. Select your little parties of eight, and vis-a-vis in quadrilles or lanciers within your own circles. Should there be a preponderance of young America, who, unfortunately, may have no lady acquaintances to invite, in order to prevent such young gentlemen from feeling their loneliness, they may as well form sets on their own account, and have a real good time.

LADIES UNACCOMPANIED BY GENTLEMEN NOT ADMITTED.

Gentlemen having received invitations can get tickets at the door for their ladies. The only expense to invited parties or to the public at large, who may purchase tickets at the door, is FIFTY CENTS FOR EACH PERSON, which covers the expense of wardrobe, masks, &c. Those who bring their own masks or dominos may feel better suited.

ALL MASKS MUST BE REMOVED AT 12 O'CLOCK.

Come all and enjoy the LAST NIGHT OF THE CARNIVAL SEASON, then join the religious world and offer thanks to the Creator for having blessed you with the good sense to know how to make use of unrestrained freedom without the necessity of the slightest reminder from THE GUARDIANS OF GOOD ORDER, Who will be there to see that you are taken care of.

CARRIAGE REGULATIONS AS USUAL. SUPPER AND REFRESHMENTS BY COL. GILSON, of the Westminster Hotel.

LEVY THE GREAT will play the "Carnival" at 10 o'clock.

THE FAMOUS FRENCH GROTESQUE Male Dancers at 11 o'clock.

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS; BOXES HOLDING FOUR, $3.

STANDARD THEATRE.

The Proudest Annals of the Stage Eclipsed!! The Proudest Annals of the Stage Eclipsed!!

Search in Vain for a Like Triumph!! Search in Vain for a Like Triumph!!

H. M. S. PINAFORE H. M. S. PINAFORE At the STANDARD THEATRE. STANDARD THEATRE.

MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. Matinée Prices:

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS; RESERVED SEATS, $1.

MASQUERADE BALL.

PURIM ASSOCIATION, ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1879.

Tickets, (admitting gentleman and ladies,) $10; can be procured of M. H. Moses, No. 81 Vesey-st.; S. J. Gans, No. 39 Wall-st.; S. B. Solomon, No. 29 Union-square; J. S. Isaacs, No. 96 Spring-st.; S. L. Fatman, No. 70 Broad-st., and of any of the members.

Boxes to be obtained from Hertz Bros., No. 806 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Mr. D. H. HARKINS..........................Director

TRIAL-BY-JURY, AND HER MAJESTY'S SHIP PINAFORE, PINAFORE, PINAFORE; Or, THE LASS THAT LOVED A SAILOR. EVERY EVENING, (this week,) AND WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES at 2. Matinée Prices: Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, $1. Monday next, THRO' THE DARK, by Steele Mackaye.

N. Y. AQUARIUM, BROADWAY AND 35TH-ST.

LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD. LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD. EDUCATED THOROUGHBRED KENTUCKY HORSES. THE ARABIAN STEEDS, NEGUS and EMIR, introduced by M. OSCAR in Tandem. Mr. CHARLES SEELY, the Jolly Jester. DAILY at 2:30 and 8 o'clock P. M. COME EARLY IF YOU WISH GOOD SEATS.

STEINWAY HALL. D'AURIA ORCHESTRA. FIRST CONCERT. SUNDAY EVENING, March 2, at 8 o'clock. Music by Mendelssohn, Rossini, Schumann, Verdi, Bazzini, Lesschhorn, Mancinelli, D'Auria. Tickets $1, 50 cents, and 25 cents.

WALLACK'S. OPENS 7:30, BEGINS AT 8. EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE will be presented a powerful play entitled SPELL-BOUND, adapted by Mr. Dion Boucicault and illustrated by Mr. LESTER WALLACK and the company.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

HIS-MUD-SCOW PINAFORE, by the SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, their sisters, their cousins, and their aunts, sailors, visiting Congressmen, &c., &c. Seats secured. Matinée Saturday at 2.

NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE. FOR ONE WEEK ONLY. Miss KATIE PUTNAM as the LITTLE DETECTIVE. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday at 2 o'clock.

THE SALMAGUNDI COLLECTION OF BLACK and WHITE ART, including the contributions of Scribner & Co., Fletcher Harper, Esq., and others, at KURTZ GALLERY, 23d-st., near Broadway. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

DR. JOHN LORD, AT CHICKERING HALL, TO-DAY AT 11, ON OLIVER CROMWELL. Tickets, $5, 75 and 50 cents.

LECTURES.

THE REV. DR. NEWMAN WILL LECTURE in Rev. Dr. Burchard's Church, 13th-st., THIS EVENING. Subject—THE REFORMATORY FORCES OF CHRISTIANITY.

REV. DR. ORMISTON WILL LECTURE THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock, in Westminster Church, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on EUROPE REVISITED.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING AND DEPORTMENT, No. 681 Fifth-avenue, NOW OPEN. FOR TERMS, SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

STORAGE.

MORRELL'S FIRST-CLASS STORAGE warehouses, corner of 4th-av. and 32d-st., for furniture, trunks, cases, pianos, valuables, &c. Moving, boxing, packing, expressing, and shipping promptly and reliably done. All at low rates.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILANDER REED, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the nineteenth day of March, A. D. 1879, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, Number 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room Number 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 21st February, 1879. f25-law3wTu* SAM'L H. LYMAN, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of WARREN KIMBALL LYONS, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the United States Court-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. f25-law3wTu* W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the United States Court-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. f25-law3wTu* W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSHUA VAN BRIMMER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Joshua Van Brimmer, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 15th day of June, A. D. 1878. JAMES W. JONES, Assignee. f11-law3wTu*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 10th day of February, 1879.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of ALANSON T. BRIGGS, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district. f11-law3wTu JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, 40 Wall-street, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 10th day of February, 1879.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of RICHARD H. TRESTED, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. f11-law3wTu* JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, 40 Wall-street, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

EX-MAYOR WESTERVELT'S FUNERAL.

THE SERVICES AT THE SOUTH REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH YESTERDAY—A EULOGY BY REV. DR. ROGERS.

The funeral of the late Jacob Aaron Westervelt, an ex-Mayor of this City, and at the time of his death a member of the Board of Dock Commissioners, took place from the South Reformed (Dutch) Church, Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, yesterday morning. At 10 o'clock, the time appointed for the memorial services, the church was well filled, and the avenue was strewn with coaches. The majority of the attendants in the church were old white-headed men, and very many of them were employes of the late Mr. Westervelt. Among those known prominently in the City were ex-Gov. Hoffman, ex-Mayor Wickham, Dock Commissioner Jacob Vanderpoel, Eugene Lynch, Samuel Conover, Townsend Cox, President William Wood, of the Board of Education, and Henry Bergh, whose father was a partner of Mr. Westervelt, and the first man to give the future Mayor of New-York a start in life. The church was almost destitute of floral embellishments, Mr. Westervelt having made a request that his friends should make no contribution of flowers at his funeral. He was a plain, modest man during his life, and he wished the plainness which characterized him to be a prominent feature of his obsequies. His wishes in this matter were respected, and with the exception of a small cross of ivy, studded very sparingly with moss roses, which stood to the left of the altar, there was no attempt at floral display. At precisely 10 o'clock the funeral procession entered the church and passed down the central aisle, the organ playing a solemn dirge and the congregation standing with heads bowed in reverence. The procession was led by Rev. Dr. E. P. Rogers, Pastor of the church and officiating clergyman, and Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, who assisted in the services. Then followed the pall-bearers—George Richard, Salem H. Wales, Alexander M. Lawrence, John H. Abeel, H. F. Dimock, Edward Hincken, William H. Webb, and John Gray. Dr. Alexander Perry, the physician who attended Mr. Westervelt in his last illness, preceded the remains, which were inclosed in an elegant casket covered with black velvet and adorned with massive silver handles. A simple wreath of immortelles, with the word "Father" worked in violets, lay upon the head of the casket and a sheaf of wheat at the foot. Following the body came the immediate relatives and friends of the deceased. As the procession passed slowly down the aisle Dr. Rogers read the solemn service of the dead, and the organ pealed forth in a low, plaintive wail a requiem dirge.

When the casket had been deposited before the altar a short prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, the congregation standing. The hymn "Nearer, my God, to Thee" was then sung by the quartet and the congregation, and following this came an eloquent eulogy on the virtues of ex-Mayor Westervelt by Dr. Rogers, his old friend and Pastor. The reverend gentleman gave a brief review of the life of the deceased, and said that he was a specimen of a true Christian gentleman, such as the world had seldom seen. The Bible says that "the memory of the just is blessed." No juster man than Mayor Westervelt had ever lived in this country. His memory is blessed, said the preacher, not only to his immediate friends and relatives who mourn his loss, but to thousands upon thousands of the poor of this City who are to-day weeping over the loss of their benefactor. The Bible tells us that "a good man leaveth an inheritance to his children's children." Mayor Westervelt has left to his children and their children a legacy far more enduring than gold or silver—the legacy of a life of love and purity. "A good name," says the good Book, "is rather to be chosen than great riches." Gold is the human standard of value. The divine standard is character. Judged by that divine standard, ex-Mayor Westervelt was wealthy beyond computation. It is in such reflections as these that the mourning friends of the dead must find consolation, and, above all, should the thought that their lost one had died, as he had lived from childhood up, with a firm reliance upon Christ, and a perfect faith in the power of Christ to save, bring joy to the hearts of the mourners.

At the conclusion of Dr. Rogers' eulogy, a short prayer was offered, and the casket was borne to the hearse to be conveyed to Green-Wood, where the remains were buried.

LAWYERS AT LOGGERHEADS.

THE CODIFICATION OF THE MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES—MESSRS. SHEPARD AND SHAFER DISAGREE.

The Aldermanic Committee on Law gave another hearing yesterday to Messrs. Elliott F. Shepard and Ebenezer B. Shafer in relation to their respective reports on the codification of the Municipal ordinances now in force. It appears that each of these gentlemen regarded their duties in the matter from a different stand-point, and every effort to induce them to agree upon the questions at issue proved an utter failure. Only two members of the committee, Mr. Hyatt and Mr. Stewart, were present. Before the proceedings commenced Mr. Hyatt expressed the hope that no personalities would be indulged in by the parties who were to speak on the subject, but in some instances this advice was not heeded.

Mr. Shepard first addressed the committee. He said that it was in order for Mr. Shafer to make a retraction in relation to a statement which he had attributed to Hooper C. Van Vorst at the previous meeting. His colleague had said that Mr. Van Vorst told him he would not have written a letter to Mayor Cooper indorsing Mr. Shepard's compilation of the ordinances if he had known that Mr. Shafer had also been appointed a Commissioner to perform the work.

Mr. Shafer said he had no retraction to make, and that what he had previously stated was true in every particular.

Mr. Shepard rejoined that Mr. Van Vorst had requested Mr. Shafer to make the retraction.

Mr. Shafer replied that Hooper C. Van Vorst had been in Mr. Shepard's office, and that the former tried to induce his father to deny his [Mr. Shafer's] statement. He would, therefore, make no retraction, but would stand by every word he had said. Mr. Shafer then proceeded to explain his codification of the various Municipal laws, remarking that he had given the matter all his attention, and that his compilation was the only valuable one that was made, and should be approved by the Common Council. The system he adopted in performing the work was approved by his colleagues.

Mr. Shepard admitted this fact.

Mr. Shafer then said that it was very unfair for his colleague to make this admission, especially as he had previously pronounced his compilation of no value. As for Mr. Shepard's report, it could be gotten up in a few weeks. The document did not involve much labor. His colleague had sent in his report to the Board of Aldermen, although he had previously obtained from the speaker a promise that he would not send in his report. He had also made a false statement to Mayor Cooper about the whole matter. Mr. Shafer then said that money had been offered to him in behalf of his colleague, if he would retire from the commission.

Mr. Shepard replied that the course he pursued was intended by him to secure a peaceful settlement of the difficulty. The proposition referred to by his colleague was made by his clerk, but the latter received a solemn promise from Mr. Shafer that he would not divulge it.

Mr. Shafer—I here pronounce that statement a lie; but if that word is not proper, then—

Alderman Hyatt—Come to order. You must not indulge in personalities. Such language is not decorous, and the committee are not at all familiar with it.

Mr. Shafer here looked bitterly at Mr. Shepard, and exclaimed: "Gentlemen, when a dog tries to bite you, the only thing for you to do is to hit him with a club; there's no use in throwing feathers at him."

Again Mr. Hyatt interfered, declaring that the argument should be carried on without any personal attacks.

Mr. Shepard, who seemed to be very much annoyed at the epithets used by his colleague, did not reply to them, but proceeded to give a detailed history of the codification he had made, after which the committee adjourned.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT RECEPTION.

The annual reception of the Seventy-first Regiment took place last evening at the regimental armory, Broadway and Thirty-fifth-street. Flags and festoons were tastefully draped about the ceiling and sides of the two main rooms where the dancing was in progress, and also in the company rooms, where a number of the companies provided collations for their guests. A large supper was also spread in the officers' room. The orchestra, under the direction of John Ocea, played some delightful selections from Strauss and others, and also a number of new marches and promenades. Among the invited guests were Gov. Robinson and staff, Mayor Cooper, Gen. Hancock, Gen. McClellan, Gen. Husted, the Fire and Police Commissioners, the Generals of the two divisions, and the field officers of most of the regiments of the two divisions. The reception was under the immediate charge of the following committees: Arrangements—Surgeon J. D. Bryant, Chairman; Capt. H. W. Belknap, Lieut. G. W. Kershaw, Lieut. M. B. Spaulding, Lieut. F. S. Belton. Reception Committee—Col. Richard Vose, Chairman; Lieut.-Col. W. H. Chadwick, Major E. A. McAlpine, Adjt. R. H. Stevenson, Quartermaster E. C. Ripley, Assistant Surgeon J. E. Allen, Commissary Jacob Hess. Floor Committee—Capt. O. C. Hoffman, Chairman; Lieut. J. R. Severis, Sergt.-Major G. H. Wyatt, Sergt. William Hamilton, Sergt. J. H. Drummond, Sergt. W. J. Baldwin, Corp. Russell Lawrence, Corp. J. H. Munson, Corp. G. K. Frazier, Corp. W. S. Belton, Corp. B. F. Davis, Private F. F. Genet.

THE REDUCTION OF POLICE SALARIES.

Inspectors Dilks, McDermott, Thorne, and Murray, the committee having charge of the proceedings to be instituted to settle, by judicial decision, the legality of the deduction of 20 per cent. from the salaries of the Police force, made by the Commissioners on the 1st of January, met at Police Central Office yesterday for the purpose of collecting the assessments levied on the members of the force to fee counsel and to defray the necessary expenses of the contest. The assessments levied were at the following rates: Inspectors, $7 each; Captains, $5; Sergeants, $3; patrolmen, $2, and doormen, $1 50. The assessments collected amount to over $5,000. Messrs. A. J. Vanderpoel, Elihu Root, George Bliss, and John D. Townsend have been retained to prosecute the claims of the Police.

REV. JUSTIN D. FULTON EXPELLED.

THE BAPTIST MINISTERS WILL NOT HAVE HIM—REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON HIS CASE.

The Baptist Ministers' Conference expelled Rev. Dr. Justin D. Fulton, of the Centennial Baptist Church, Brooklyn, from its councils yesterday. Rev. John J. Brouner, of the North Baptist Church in this City, presided, and the first order of business was the report of the committee appointed at a previous meeting to investigate the action of Dr. Fulton in assailing Rev. Mr. Samson. Rev. Dr. Daniel Read reported on behalf of the committee. He said he had "always had, and always would have," the warmest feelings of friendship toward Brother Fulton, who had begun his ministry at the side of the speaker in St. Louis, and he felt that if the Conference really knew Dr. Fulton's warm and generous disposition, and only understood him sufficiently to realize how much rashness he withheld and how little he "let out," there would not be that antipathy felt toward him that now exists among the members of the Conference. Still, as Dr. Fulton persisted in his refusal to withdraw what he had said against Dr. Samson, the members of the committee felt in duty bound to report in favor of continuing the decree of the Conference ordering his suspension until he should withdraw the offensive remarks he had uttered. The committee had sent a communication to Dr. Fulton, dated Feb. 17, in which it had been suggested that the latter should strike out the preface of his letter, and include the latter portion, asking the committee to act on his report, but Dr. Fulton had declined to adopt the suggestion.

The report was accepted with the thanks of the Conference, and the committee was discharged. Rev. J. B. Thomas next rose and proceeded to condemn the course of certain members of the Conference, who had "resorted to the secular press" to ventilate their grievances. Then ensued a warm discussion. A member insisted that the Conference not only was under the condemnation of the secular press, whose ignorance of their methods was excusable, but its members were receiving letters almost daily from members of the same faith throughout the country deprecating the action of the Conference and urging them to "comport themselves like gentlemen."

Rev. Dr. Read suggested that it was foolish to spend so much time in the discussion of newspaper articles. The field of the press was "wide as the world," and in attempting to stop the publication of offensive articles the members of the Conference were trying to do something which it was impossible to accomplish. "The newspapers are as independent as we are," said he, "and the way to answer them is through their own columns, which are open to everybody."

It was next moved that the report of the committee should be reconsidered, and that an amendment should be added compelling Dr. Fulton to withdraw his offensive attacks upon Dr. Samson, and to deny and "apologize to the Conference for his injurious statements and insinuations published in a morning paper."

Rev. Jesse B. Thomas emphatically expressed his "scorn" of the brother who would resort to the secular press to secure his vindication, and thus stir up a discussion of his imaginary wrongs in public. In reference to Dr. Fulton's letter to a morning paper, he thought that when a wanton assault like that was made on the Conference it should be at once disposed of. Rev. Dr. Moore moved to expel Dr. Fulton, and the motion was carried by a vote of 23 to 11. The session was closed with prayer by Rev. Mr. Parmly.

RAPID TRANSIT FACILITIES.

THE FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BRANCH OF THE METROPOLITAN ROAD COMPLETED.

The Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company will at noon to-day begin running trains over the Fifty-third-street branch, the temporary terminus of which is at Eighth-avenue. Every alternate train starting from the lower end of the road will proceed westward on reaching the Fifty-third-street switch, leaving only one-half the present number of trains to run to Fifty-eighth-street and Sixth-avenue. An average of 34 trains an hour will be run, and the interval between each from 3 P. M. to 7 P. M. is to be one minute and three-quarters. Some new rolling stock will be placed on the tracks during the present week. The work on the West Side extension through Ninth-avenue is being carried forward as rapidly as circumstances permit. Although the contract does not call for the completion of the iron work before July 1 next, it is believed that the portion of the extension from Fifty-third to Ninety-second-street will be in full operation about May 1. The places of the workmen who recently struck for higher wages have all been supplied by new hands, who have, the officers of the company assert, proved quite as efficient as the old ones.

A force of 150 men was set to work yesterday morning in Division and Allen streets, between Chatham-square and East Houston-street, digging the foundations for the pillars of the East Side branch. The contract for the iron work specifies that it shall be in position on the entire line of the road, as far as Harlem, by Sept. 1. A month later the road will be ready for operation. The route from Chatham-square is through Division-street to Allen, thence to Houston, to First-avenue, to Twenty-third-street, and thence to Harlem by way of Second-avenue. That part of the road which will occupy Second-avenue will be similar to the section of the Sixth-Avenue line between Fifty-third and Fifty-eighth streets. Its width will afford space sufficient for the laying of three tracks, but it is not intended to have more than two. Where it will be found necessary to put the pillars on the sidewalks the style of the construction is to be like that of the West Broadway section.

A NEW REPUBLICAN CLUB.

A meeting of Republicans of the Fifteenth Assembly District was held last night at No. 352 West Thirty-fifth-street, for the purpose of organizing a Republican club. John Frick presided, and Berrian Kayser acted as Secretary. The Committee on Constitution and By-laws, appointed at a previous meeting, presented their report, which was adopted. The constitution provides that the name of the organization shall be "The Republican Club," and that its "objects shall be the promotion of Republican principles, and the cultivation of social enjoyment amongst its members. No person shall be proposed or admitted to be a member of the club who is not at the time a citizen of the United States, and whose politics are not those held by the Republican Party. Every person elected shall pledge himself to do all in his power to advance the interests and promote the harmony of the Republican Party." In the call which forms the basis of the organization it is stated that "there is a large class of Republicans in the district who will not participate in the transactions of what is called the Regular Republican Association, because of its well-known questionable character, and because of the element existing therein which does not properly represent the Republicans of the Fifteenth Assembly District, and which forcibly prevents a free expression of opinion, individual action, and a fair decision by votes of a majority of actual members. In consequence, that portion of the Republican citizens most able to give proper advice, and who would act on principle, are kept away from politics, and the extremely poor showing of Republican votes, as indicated by the last election, is one of the results. Therefore, recognizing the necessity of some measure which shall tend to bring out that element, which is absolutely necessary before the Republican Party in the Assembly district shall be properly represented, according to Republican principles," the call proposes that 25 well-known Republicans of the district unite and form themselves into the basis of a Republican Social Club, &c. Appended to the call are 24 names, and of these a majority attended the meeting last evening. After adopting the constitution and by-laws, the club adjourned to meet again the second Wednesday in March, for the election of permanent officers. Appended to the call for the organization of the club above referred to are the names of Henry G. Leask and William M. Montgomery.

THE POLICE JUSTICES.

The Board of Police Justices met in the Court of Special Sessions last evening, and again failed to elect a Clerk in room of Mr. Johnson, whose term has expired. Justice Flammer moved that a committee of three be appointed to report what power the board possessed to keep the court proceedings secret in such cases as in their discretion would be prejudiced by publication. The motion was supported by Justices Murray, Otterbourg, and Duffy. Justice Wandell spoke strongly against the resolution, saying that when the Justices sought to constitute themselves censors of the public press they traveled out of their province and beyond their ability. He had never found a court reporter who, in addition to knowing his business, was not considerate and kind. Justice Flammer explained that he merely wished to have some measure adopted by which the publication of the issuance of a warrant might be prevented, and that he did not mean to reflect in any way on the reporters. Justices Bixby, Wandell, Morgan, Wheeler, Kasmire, and Kilbreth voted in the negative, and Justice Flammer's resolution was declared to be lost. The board then adjourned.

THE NEW CIVIL SERVICE.

Another conference on the civil service question was held at the Custom-house yesterday. The Collector, Surveyor, Naval Officer, Appraiser, and Sub-Treasurer were present. It was decided that the new Board of Examiners will consist exclusively of Government employes, there being no appropriation out of which to pay for the services of outsiders. The members of the board were not named, however, Appraiser Dutcher claiming that a special set of experts would be required to conduct examinations in his department on account of the technical knowledge necessary in employes there. For the purpose of giving this difficulty proper consideration an adjournment was taken until this afternoon when the entire business will be finally decided.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The balance in the City Treasury is $1,705,198 52.

The Customs officers seized yesterday 600 cigars and 120 bundles of cigarettes on the Havana steamer City of Vera Cruz.

The first social hop of the Americus Coterie will take place to-morrow night, at Odd-fellows' Assembly Rooms, No. 98 Forsyth-street.

The fair for the benefit of the House of the Holy Family will close this evening at No. 1,160 Broadway. It has been quite successful.

Dr. Ormiston will repeat his lecture on "Europe Revisited," in the Westminster Presbyterian Church, in Twenty-second-street, this evening.

Peter Johnson, a sailor, fell from the mast-head to the deck of the steam-ship Nevada, at Pier No. 42 North River, yesterday, and was fatally injured.

The Light-house Inspector of District No. 3 reports that the automatic fog-signal buoy off Fire Island has disappeared, but will be replaced as soon as possible.

Ole E. Larsen, a seaman on the bark Sarah M. Smith, which arrived from Bremen yesterday, fell from the main yard during a gale on Jan. 23 and was drowned.

Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin will deliver a lecture on "Orders of Nobility" this evening, in aid of the Church of the Messiah, in the church edifice, corner of Park-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street.

The Grand Jury yesterday investigated the facts in the case of John Hope, arrested on suspicion of being one of the men who committed the Manhattan Bank burglary, and found an indictment against him.

Collector Merritt forwarded his new bond for $200,000 to Washington yesterday. The following gentlemen qualified in $50,000 each: Marshall O. Roberts, William Walter Phelps, Simeon B. Chittenden, and Hugh Allen.

The Grand Jury yesterday dismissed the complaint against Dr. E. F. Blanchfield for having passed a worthless check on Emanuel Finsterer, No. 757 Broadway, it having been shown to their satisfaction that the Doctor had himself been imposed upon.

The schooner Lottie, of Prince Edward Island, left Caibarien for this port on Nov. 22, and having sprung a leak and sustained other damages in a gale, it was necessary for her to put into Bermuda for repairs. She arrived here yesterday afternoon.

Two hundred and twenty-one immigrants arrived at Castle Garden since the last report. The Suevia, from Hamburg, brought 102; the City of Brussels, from Liverpool, 73; the Italy, from London, 27, and the State of Nevada, from Glasgow, 19.

The case of John Flynn and David Pender, alias "Dave the Kid," indicted for highway robbery, in having snatched a diamond ear-ring from the person of Mrs. De Barry, on Fifth-avenue, is on the calendar of Part I. of the Court of General Sessions to-day.

Miss Mary E. Dalton, daughter of the late Police Captain Dalton, who, it is argued, is hopelessly insane, was brought before Justice Otterbourg, yesterday, in the Tombs Police Court, and was by him committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

The mule deer, *Cervus macrotis*, procured by Judge J. D. Caton, of Illinois, and presented to the Zoological Garden by the Smithsonian Institution, will be shipped to London to-day by Henderson Brothers, agents of the Anchor Line, who have consented to carry it free of expense. The deer will be the first of its species ever seen in Europe.

Judge Gildersleeve disposed of a number of Excise cases in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Valentine Bauer, No. 257 Bowery, pleaded guilty, and was fined $50. Samuel Booth, Twenty-fourth-street and Third-avenue, John Griffiths, No. 2,307 Third-avenue, and Tony Jeffrig, No. 130 Greenwich-street, also pleaded guilty, and were each fined $30.

Dennis Bloom, of No. 161 Division-street, was arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, yesterday, in the Tombs Police Court, charged with having in his possession 48 pairs of rubber shoes which were stolen from an express wagon. The prisoner, who was held for trial in default of $1,000 bail, said that he bought the shoes in good faith, not knowing that they were stolen.

John Cullen was knocked down and killed March 22, 1878, at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, by a team of horses attached to a cross-town car. His widow, Mary Cullen, was given permission by Judge Donohue, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, to sue as a poor person, to recover damages from the Twenty-third-Street Railway Company.

A decree of divorce was entered by Judge Donohue, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on the report of Referee Richard Busteed, in the case of Melvinia S. Jones against Victor M. Jones. The plaintiff is well known for the interest she has taken for several years past in religious enterprises. The defendant is a sculptor. They were married in 1872, and have no children.

Judge Donohue yesterday appointed Gunning S. Bedford, Abraham H. Pardy, and William Lalor Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the matter of the opening of One Hundred and Fifth-street from Third to Fifth avenue, and the first two named gentlemen and Bernard Smythe as Commissioners for the opening of Forest-avenue from Denman-place to Home-street, in the Twenty-third Ward.

Assignments for the benefit of creditors were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday from John P. Eckhorn and Charles Eckhorn to Henry W. Raunenberg; Mary A. Cox to Joseph M. Cox, with preferences amounting to $1,200; Charles Helfrich and Daniel P. Helfrich to Chester H. Wolverton; the J. G. Knapp Manufacturing Company to Albert S. Warth; and Daniel H. Dwight, boot and shoe dealer, of No. 387 Sixth-avenue, to John R. Rutter.

The investigation of Commissioner Erhardt's charges will be resumed by Mayor Cooper at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The Mayor yesterday announced that he did not know anything about the report that an application would be made by five citizens to have an examination of the management of the Police Department made by a Judge of the Supreme Court, as provided for by section 109 of the charter. The session to-day will, as hitherto, be private.

The Masters of the Masonic Lodges in the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Districts have been notified to attend the first meeting for the exemplification of work and lectures, by R. W. George H. Raymond, the Grand Lodge Lecturer, in the Commandery Room, Masonic Temple, on Thursday next, at 7:30 P. M. The second meeting will be held on March 7, at the same hour, in the same room. There will be no meeting this evening, as was announced.

BROOKLYN.

During the past week permits were granted by the Department of Fire and Buildings for the erection of seven new buildings.

William J. McCann was recently discharged from the Flatbush Insane Asylum cured. On Saturday he got on the roof of his residence, No. 195 Spencer-street, and commenced throwing stones and bricks at the passers-by. He was restrained and returned to the asylum.

The Second District Court was adjourned yesterday by Justice Bloom out of respect to the memory of ex-Judge N. B. Morse, who formerly presided in that court, and whose funeral took place yesterday. Judge Morse died on Friday last of pneumonia, after five days' sickness.

The Trustees of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, on Bergen-street, were granted permission yesterday by Judge Pratt to mortgage their church property for $35,000. Justice Gilbert, sitting in the Supreme Court, granted the application of the Trustees of the Church of the Pilgrims to sell the old chapel property on Warren-street, near Hicks.

When the cases of the indicted City Works Commissioners were called in the City Court yesterday, counsel for the defendants discovered that the panel of jurors had not been legally drawn, inasmuch as a Judge was not present at the drawing. The panel was quashed, and the cases went over to the March term. The trial will probably take place in two weeks.

Among the prisoners sentenced by Judge Moore, in the Court of Sessions, yesterday, were two New-York thieves, named Thomas Carter and William Johnson, against whom a number of indictments for burglary had been found. Each of the men pleaded guilty to two indictments, and were sentenced on the first indictment to 10 years, and on the second to 5 years, in the Penitentiary.

Isaac, better known by his professional name of Jules, Levy was again examined in supplementary proceedings yesterday, before Referee Ridgeway, in the suit of George Eyer. Levy repeated at more length the testimony given by him on a former occasion relative to the diamonds he wore, the furniture of his house, &c., all of which, he said, was owned by his wife. He will be examined again on the 10th of March.

The Supplies Committee of the Kings County Board of Supervisors, who are engaged in investigating the character of the supplies furnished the county institutions at Flatbush, met yesterday morning at the Alms-house, and adjourned one week, at the request of Contractor Harrison, without transacting any business. It is expected that the investigation will be then proceeded with from day to day until finished.

Some time ago Sarah M. Llewellyn sued John Llewellyn for absolute divorce. The case was sent before Mr. D. P. Barnard, and he found for the defendant. Yesterday counsel for the plaintiff made a motion in court to compel the defendant to pay for the counsel and to punish him for contempt, in refusing to pay alimony. Counsel for the defendant characterized the motion as absurd. The court reserved its decision.

The Commissioners of City Works yesterday sent a communication to the Mayor declining to furnish the residences of the men whose names were on the pay-rolls sent to Mr. Howell for his signature, on the ground that the information was not in the possession of the department, and also on the ground that the Controller, not the Mayor, was the person designated by the charter to prescribe the form of the pay-rolls.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The complicated Merritt will matter, in which a putative son of John A. Merritt, deceased, of Port Chester, and a host of first, second, and third cousins are struggling for possession of his large estate, is now before the Supreme Court again in a new aspect. Judge Dykman has allowed a motion for a struck jury to try the question of the legitimacy of William J. Merritt, (or Wilson,) the alleged son of the decedent.

Surrogate Coffin has denied the application of Hannah Strong, a legatee under the will of Benajah Strong, deceased, to open and set aside a decree on the accounting of the Executor, Edward Strong, on the ground of fraud, she alleging that she had been duped by him into accepting his note for $5,000 in settlement of her legacy, and had executed a release under seal therefor, at a time when he represented himself as solvent, though he really was insolvent. The case was argued by P. L. McClellan for the petitioner and ex-Gov. Hoffman for the Executor. The Surrogate held that he had power to try the question of the validity of the release in the first instance, if raised during the accounting, and that he had power to open a decree on the ground of fraud. The denial of the application was on the ground of laches, four years having elapsed since the alleged fraud was discovered.

STATEN ISLAND.

John Flanigan, Justice of the Peace in the Town of Southfield, died on Sunday at his residence, Clifton, after a brief illness, of pneumonia.

NEW-JERSEY.

The annual fair of the New-Jersey State Agricultural Society will be held on Sept. 15.

A registry is being made in the First Ward of Newark to-day, for a special election for Alderman, to be held on Tuesday next.

James Blythe, of Newark, while walking along the embankment of the Morris Canal, slipped and fell back upon the ice covering the canal, and was injured in a serious, if not fatal manner.

Alice Mandeville commenced, at the Newark Rink yesterday afternoon at 4 P. M., the feat of walking 3,000 quarter miles in 3,000 quarter hours. A number of female pedestrians also entered upon a 750-mile walk.

James Mead, colored, of No. 9, and Josephine Sliemo, also colored, of No. 11, Cowes-alley, Newark, were arrested on Sunday night, charged with keeping disorderly houses. They were committed for trial, and several white and colored men and women who frequented the place were held as witnesses.

A pleasant entertainment was given on Washington's Birthday to the Summit Cricket Club by ladies of Summit, N. J., in Summit Hall. Among those present were Messrs. L. R. Larned, W. A. Robbins, George W. Campbell, Jr., John H. Jacquelin, Archer N. Martin, R. L. Anderton, G. G. Geer, Jr., George W. Nicholas, and William H. Dumont.

The funeral of Charles P. Bursch, for many years a resident of Newark, will take place from his late home, corner of Railroad-avenue and Canal, this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Deceased was a native of Hanover, and came to this country in 1805. He was one of the pioneer Germans of Newark. He had amassed considerable wealth, and was highly respected.

QUEENS COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE RECEIVERS' ACT—CONDITION OF THE WIDOWS' AND MINORS' FUND.

The Board of Supervisors of Queens County held a meeting yesterday at Long Island City. A report from the Superintendents of the Poor showed that in the month of January 201 tramps were relieved in Flushing, 182 in Jamaica, and 193 in Hempstead, at an aggregate cost of $172 80. A preamble and resolution were adopted declaring it as the sense of the board that the amendments of the Receivers' act for the county, proposed by the Queens County Land-owners' Association, should not pass the Legislature, and requesting the county's representatives to oppose them. The principal objection seemed to be to the provision for sales for unpaid taxes only once in three years, instead of every year, as at present, the belief being that such a change would serve to encourage tax-delinquencies, especially in the case of non-residents, and ultimately increase the burden of taxation upon regular tax-payers. The members of the board generally expressed themselves as satisfied with the working of the present act, although it was admitted that it should be amended in one or two particulars. For the use of the Superintendents of the Poor during the month of March $2,500 was voted, and for the support of the County Insane Asylum, $600.

Several months ago a special committee of the board, consisting of Supervisors Brinkerhoff, Lawrence, and Clement, was appointed to investigate the condition of the Widows' and Minors' fund, which, by law and by direction of the courts, is in the custody of the County Treasurer; the character of the investments made, and the losses incurred through foreclosures in cases where default had been made. There are 48 mortgages now in the hands of the present Treasurer, Mr. Baldwin, which have come to him from his predecessors in office, Charles A. Roe and George W. Bergen. In some cases the committee regard the security as insufficient, and recommend the Treasurer to have it amended; but in most cases it is considered sufficient, provided the insurance is properly kept up. Six sales under foreclosure were made by Mr. Baldwin's immediate predecessor, Mr. Carll. In the first case the mortgage was for $400; due, $478 43; property sold for $400; Referee's fees and disbursements, $372 49; net receipts, $27 51; loss, $450 92. Second, due, $3,682 53; sold for $1,675; fees, &c., $252 30; realized, $1,422 70; loss, $1,255 83. Third, mortgage for $3,500; sold for $450; loss, $3,050. Fourth, due, $9,291 55; sold for $4,500; fees, &c., $425 91; realized, $4,074 09; loss, $5,217 46. Fifth, due, $5,797 74; sold for $6,100; fees, &c., $302 26; realized full amount due. Sixth, mortgage for $940; no further report. The aggregate of investments of this fund is about $150,000, and the losses are thus shown to approximate $10,000. Considering the shrinkage of real estate values, real estate experts regard the proportion of loss as comparatively small, although some of the investments the committee regard as having been injudicious. They conclude their suggestions as follows:

"Your committee have become aware, during their examination of this subject, that the proper investment of this money is one of the most responsible duties of the County Treasurer, and calls for the utmost vigilance on his part to see that the property is of character to afford the security contemplated by the law and demanded by the interests of those he represents. And, although the deficiency reported seems considerable, yet it should be remembered that in the general shrinkage of the value of real estate that has taken place in the past five years, Queens County has suffered with the rest of the country. This is the first loss that has occurred in this fund in the history of our county since the fund has been in the hands of the County Treasurer, running through a period of about 30 years. And your committee earnestly hope that the courts will make such wholesome regulations for the investment of this money by the Treasurer as will prevent any loss in the future."

The board concluded that the courts should determine the responsibility, if any, for the losses incurred.

THE FUNERAL OF REV. DR. HAIGHT.

The funeral services over the remains of Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D. D., Assistant Rector of Trinity Parish, and Pastor of St. Paul's Chapel, took place in Trinity Church yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock. The church was filled to overflowing, and the beautiful Episcopal service for the dead was rendered with wonted solemnity. The remains of Dr. Haight were inclosed in a plain mahogany casket, mounted with silver handles. No flowers were to be seen in any part of the church, and the ceremonies were characterized by simplicity. The pall-bearers, all clergymen of Trinity Parish, were Bishop Potter and Drs. Swope, Morgan, Twing, Mulchahey, Houghton, Howland, and Wyatt. Bishop Potter officiated, and Dr. Dix read the lesson and prayer. The remains were conveyed to Hyde Park for interment. At the conclusion of the services a meeting of the Vestry of Trinity Church was held, at which appropriate resolutions of respect to the memory of the deceased Rector were passed.

HURRAH! HURRAH!—A silver medal was awarded the XLCR BONELESS CODFISH at the Paris Exhibition.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Flamborough, for West Indies.—Lindsay Haynes, Father L. Maillieux, J. W. Roach, Mrs. Roach, Dudley Roach, H. Cotton.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Vera Cruz, from Havana, &c.—Rev. Philander K. Cady, C. Stephens, Wood McKnight, P. B. Morrison, Capt. J. H. Calhoun, George McNicol, J. B. Bell, Peter Paul, G. H. Ruffie, George W. Wylie, G. C. Dewey, Oliver S. Boggs, A. C. Pacnel, James Smith, Jose A. Pesant, Ramon Casmano Riveras, Juan Antonio Victorero, Francisco de Baza, Carl Rhustrat, Charles Adolpha Cleros, Thomas Davis, John Guttridge, Capt. N. Pederson, N. M. Pederson, A. Hansen, John E. Spets, M. B. Mattason, T. Gformundsin.

In steam-ship City of Brussels, from Liverpool.—Mr. Anderson, W. T. St. Auburn, Carl Anthony, G. F. Bailey, Rev. P. Cronin, D. Cameron, E. W. Coope, H. R. Curtis, Charles T. Ely, H. Gillespie, Sister Mary Margaret Hession, C. F. Howes, W. L. Jakes, Mrs. Fuller, Miss Woodruff, Mr. Brown, Mr. Harris, Robert Knighton, W. T. Clots, A. H. Mitchell, Edward Magrath, S. D. Page, Right Rev. S. V. Ryan, Robert Ritchie, Rear-Admiral W. E. LeRoy, Matthew Peak, George Smith, Robert S. Walker, Mrs. S. C. Hartley, Miss Hartley, Master Hartley, H. A. Whately, R. H. Linker.

In steam-ship City of Savannah, from Savannah.—F. S. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Wright, Capt. J. H. McQuilken and three children, J. Waldner, Miss McLeane, S. P. Thayer, F. S. Richardson, Miss Duff, J. P. Germaine, Mr. Powell, D. R. Aldridge, A. L. Ely, J. McQuilken, Edward O'Hara, Henry Heron, R. H. Wormouth.

In steam-ship Acapulco, from Aspinwall.—Miss G. Whitney, E. Green, J. F. Simmons, T. Conklin, Mr. Geaman, J. H. Phipard, Master Jones, D. C. Green, H. E. Cooke, and 44 seamen of United States steam-ship Adams, at Panama.

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

FEB. 24.—The time ball on the Broadway tower of the Western Union Telegraph Company's building, which is dropped at New-York noon (12h. 0m. 0s.) by the standard time of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington, was to-day dropped correctly.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....6:40 | Sun sets.....5:46 | Moon sets..10:33

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 10:25 P. M. | Gov. Island 11:14 P. M. | Hell Gate..12:36 A. M.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........MONDAY, FEB. 24.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Tybee, Crowell, Fernandina, I. K. Roberts; Flamborough, (Br.,) Fraser, St. Pierre, and Port of Spain, A. E. Outerbridge; Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, J. S. Krems; Kron Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, (Ger.,) Danneman, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Assyria, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.

Barks Alice, (Ital.,) Rayeto, London, Attilio Giunio; Lorenzo Campodonico, (Ital.,) Rerasio, Cork, Falmouth, or Plymouth for orders, Attilio Giunio; Miranda, Mitchell, Havana, C. S. Wood; Hildar, (Norw.,) Gunderson, Exeter, Funch, Edye & Co.; Georgio Washington, (Ital.,) Parodi, Marseilles, John C. Seager; Bergenseren, (Norw.,) Mortensen, Bordeaux, Funch, Edye & Co.; Mary Hasbrouck, Ludwigs, Montevideo, J. A. Janesen; Ferreri, (Ital.,) Esposito, Marseilles, James Henry; Pillau, (Ger.,) Kuhr, Koenigsburg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Orvar Odd, (Norw.,) Leverdsen, Amsterdam, Holland, Funch, Edye & Co.; Hester A. Blanchard, Smith, Cape Town, F. H. Smith & Co.

Brigs Energy, (Br.,) Harrison, Porto Alegre, Brazil, George F. Bulley; Century, (Br.,) Romeril, Plymouth, George F. Bulley; Dart, (Br.,) Colter, Alicante, Spain, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Emily T. Sheldon, Hays, Havana, Parsons & Loud; Afghan, (Br.,) Griffin, Lisbon, Hatton, Watson & Co.

Schrs. Lois V. Chaples, Chaples, Jacksonville, Alvah Mudgett; Earl H. Potter, Sheerer, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Illinois, Wilson, Providence, James A. Van Brunt; Cayenne, McGrath, McGrath, Boston, Brett, Son & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Brussels, (Br.,) Watkins, Liverpool Feb. 11, via Queenstown 12th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship Dorian, (Br.,) McDonald, Naples Jan. 11, Messina 16th, Palermo, Valencia 28th, and Gibraltar 30th, with fruit, &c., to order—vessel to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship City of Vera Cruz, Van Sice, Vera Cruz Feb. 12, Frontera 13th, Campeche 14th, Progreso 16th, and Havana 19th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Zeeland, (Belg.,) Flaherty, Antwerp Feb. 8, and Flushing 9th, with mdse. and passengers to P. Wright & Sons.

Steam-ship City of Savannah, Mallory, Savannah Feb. 22, with mdse. and passengers to George Yonge.

Steam-ship Allentown, Mills, Philadelphia, with coal to Reading Railroad Co.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Travers, Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. L. Roome, Jr.

Steam-ship Regulator, Doane, Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 21, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Ship Jane Fish, Young, Antwerp, via Delaware Breakwater, 30 ds., in ballast to Snow & Burgess.

Ship Empire, (of Boston,) Leckie, Liverpool Dec. 11, Fayal Jan. 21, with salt to order—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Bark Brothers, Colson, Sagua 13 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark Curacoa, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Faulkner, Curacoa 19 ds., with hides, &c., to D. A. De Lima.

Bark Zufriedenheit, (Ger.,) Danenberg, St. Nazaire 53 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Augustine Kobbe, Forde, Matanzas Jan. 29, and Hampton Roads Feb. 12, with sugar to A. Sudder—vessel to Carver & Barnes.

Bark Harriet Upham, Putnam, Sama 18 ds., in ballast to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Brothers, Vibert, Rio Janeiro 53 ds., with coffee to C. J. Ramsay—vessel to master.

Brig S. V. Nichols, (of St. John, N. B.,) Pool, Mayaguez 28 ds., with sugar to Gensler & Co.—vessel to master.

Brig Raven, Kelly, Cardenas 20 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, light, N. W., cloudy; at City Island, N. W., cloudy.

SAILED.

Via Long Island Sound, bark Belle Wooster, for Havre; schrs. Lizzie and Emma, and Lizzie G., for St. John, N. B.; J. Price, E. M. Reed, and Lida Babcock, for Boston; Five Brothers, J. M. Carter, Telumah, S. S. Tyler, and John Balch, for Providence; William Rice, for Fall River; Thomas Bose, William Lindsley, and E. B. Carrington, for New-Haven.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR THIRD DISTRICT, TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, Feb. 24, 1879.

The automatic fog signal buoy off Fire Island has disappeared. It will be replaced by another buoy as early as practicable.

J. M. B. CLITZ,
Commodore United States Navy,
Light-house Inspector Third District.

SPOKEN.

Feb. 17, lat. 35 37, lon. 74 35, schr. John Bird, from Boston, for West Indies.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HONG KONG, Feb. 23.—Arr. bark Penobscot, Capt. Chipman, from Newcastle.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Sld. 14th inst. The Charley, from Cartagena; 18th inst., Hattie H., from Messina; 22d inst., Joe Ranese, Elinor, France, Achille F., B. D. Metcalf, Magdalena, Lovehjerte, latter for Philadelphia; 23d inst., Grisedale, Kong Sverre, Brakka.

ARR. 15th inst., Maria C., at Vigo; Nuova Virginia; 17th inst., Leda, latter at Gibraltar, with loss of bulwarks; C. E. Robinson, Servian; 18th inst., Director, Samuele; 19th inst., Elloser, Union, Capt. Halquist; 20th inst., Bessie, Heldos, Deronda, (steam-ship;) 21st inst., Alma, Capt. Tobias, latter at Arendal badly damaged by collision; Amalthea, Noah, Capt. Gheraldsen; Chestina Redman, Orpheus; 22d inst., Harvest Home, Fanny, Anna, Capt. Bohme; Dunrobin, Olbers; 23d inst., Brilliant, Principe Amadeo di Savoja, Algoma, Hakon Jarl, Lydia Capt. McHenry; Waciasa, Olive Mount, Sea, J. C. Robertson, both off St. Catharine's Point; Grant, David Taylor, Fradsel, Lady Octavia, Northern Queen, Catharina; 24th inst., Chieftain, Reinhold, latter at Plymouth; Prins Oscar, Marie Madre.

The steam-ship Peace, (Br.,) Capt. Kirby, from Philadelphia, which sunk in the dock at Havre, has been floated.

The steam-ship Palma, (Br.,) Capt. Murrel, from Fernandina Jan. 30, has arr. here.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 24.—The North German Lloyds' steam-ship Strassburg, Capt. Helmbruck, from Baltimore Feb. 7, for Bremen, has arr. here.

GLASGOW, Feb. 24.—The State Line steam-ship State of Georgia, Capt. Smith, from New-York Feb. 13, has arr. here.

HAVRE, Feb. 24.—The Hamburg-American Line steam-ship Herder, which was appointed to sail on Saturday for New-York, did not leave until Sunday noon.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 24.—The White Star Line steam-ship Germanic, Capt. Kennedy, from New-York Feb. 15, for Liverpool, arr. at this port this morning at 4:30 o'clock.

ANTWERP, Feb. 24.—The steam-ship Sibylla, (Br.,) Capt. Martin, from New-Orleans Jan. 29, has arr. here.

HULL, Feb. 24.—The Wilson Line steam-ship Otranto, Capt. Jenkins, from New-York Feb. 10, has arr. here.

PLYMOUTH, Feb. 24.—The steam-ship Amy Dora, (Br.,) Capt. Sinclair, from Savannah Feb. 5, for Reval, has arr. here.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 24.—The steam-ship Bulgarian, (Br.,) Capt. Trant, from Boston Feb. 14, for this port, was signaled off Crookhaven to-day.

The steam-ship Autocrat, (Br.,) Capt. Chambers, from New-Orleans Feb. 1, has arr. here.

The steam-ship Guy Mannering, Capt. Campbell, from New-Orleans Feb. 3, has arr. here.

The steam-ship Jamaican, (Br.,) Capt. Winder, from New-Orleans Feb. 4, has arr. here.

The steam-ship Nettlesworth, (Br.,) Capt. Brewis, from Norfolk Feb. 8, has arr. here.

The steam-ship Quebec, (Br.,) Capt. Dale, from Portland Feb. 10, has arr. here.

STATEMENT OF
THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
F. S. WINSTON, President,
For the Year ending December 31st, 1878.

Annuity Account.

	No.	Ann. Pay'ts.		No.	Ann. Pay'ts.
Annuities in force, Jan. 1st, 1878	54	$25,900.61	Annuities in force, Jan. 1st, 1879	53	$20,549.[illegible]
Premium Annuities		6,174.00	Premium Annuities		5,981.63
Annuities Issued	4	2,031.04	Annuities Terminated	5	7,574.93
	58	$34,105.65		58	$34,105.65

Insurance Account.

	No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.
Policies in force, Jan. 1st, 1878	91,553	$294,488,311	Policies in force, Jan. 1st, 1879	91,828	$290,774,[illegible]
Risks Assumed	8,870	28,299,818	Risks Terminated	8,595	32,013,814
	100,423	$322,788,129		100,423	$322,788,129

Revenue Account.

Dr.		Cr.	
To Balance from last account	$82,355,678.97	By paid Death and Endowments Claims (matured and discounted)	$6,603,713.00
" Premiums received	13,092,719.83	" " Annuities	26,697.97
" Interest and Rents	4,752,407.74	" " Dividends	3,555,460.00
		" " Surrendered Policies and Additions	4,214,158.94
		" " Commissions (payment of current and extinguishment of future)	532,496.63
		" " Contingent Guarantee Account	277,101.09
		" " Expenses and Taxes	817,099.57
		" Balance to New Account	84,174,076.42
	$100,200,805.84		$100,200,803.84

Balance Sheet.

Dr.		Cr.	
To Reserve at four per cent.	$81,763,995.43	By Bonds Secured by Mortgages on Real Estate	$57,368,331.09
" Claims by death not yet due	648,576.00	" United States and other Stocks	17,835,869.35
" Claims by Death, not yet reported (estimate)	200,000.00	" Real Estate	6,319,051.73
" Premiums paid in advance	265,664.37	" Cash in Banks and Trust Companies at interest	3,200,316.20
" Surplus and Contingent Guarantee Fund	4,249,378.72	" Interest accrued	1,485,754.00
		" Premiums deferred, quarterly and semi-annual	835,817.15
		" Premiums in transit, principally for December	129,272.58
		" Balances due by Agents	53,001.49
	$87,127,614.52		$87,127,614.52

NOTE.—If the New York Standard of four and a half per cent Interest be used, the Surplus is $11,395,553.30

From the Surplus, as appears in the Balance Sheet, a Dividend will be apportioned to each Policy which shall be in force at its anniversary in 1879.

By the unanimous action of the Board of Trustees another important step in advance has been taken in the interest of all Policy-holders and the public, by directing that the premium rates on old and new Policies shall be reduced fifteen per cent from present tabular rates for Whole Life Annual Premium Policies, with a corresponding equitable reduction on the other forms.

The option is given to present members to accept this reduction in cash or to pay full rates on the old plan, and receive equitable additions of insurance payable with the policy. All dividends are allotted in proportion to the actual contributions of each class to the surplus of the Company

New York, February 19, 1879.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Frederick S. Winston, Robert H. McCurdy, William Betts, Samuel M. Cornell, Samuel E. Sproulls, Lucius Robinson, William H. Popham, Samuel D. Babcock, William Smith Brown, Henry A. Smythe, William E. Dodge, George S. Coe, John E. Develin, Martin Bates, William A. Haines, Seymour L. Husted, Oliver H. Palmer, Henry E. Davies, Richard A. McCurdy, Francis Skiddy, James C. Holden, Herman C. von Post, George C. Richardson, Alexander H. Rice, William F. Babcock, F. Ratchford Starr, Frederick H. Cossitt, Lewis May, Oliver Harriman, Thomas Dickson, Henry W. Smith, John H. Sherwood, Egisto P. Fabbri, George H. Andrews, Robert Olyphant.

THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL
STATEMENT
OF THE
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
HARTFORD, CONN.

Net assets, Jan. 1, 1878 .... $45,073,053 87

RECEIVED IN 1878:

For premiums $6,349,163 94
For interest and rents 3,141,429 50
Balance profit and loss 39,861 08
—— $9,430,454 44
Total $54,493,507 97

DISBURSED IN 1878:

TO POLICY-HOLDERS:
For claims by death and matured endowments $3,407,863 23
Surplus returned to policy-holders 2,346,137 71
Lapsed and surrendered policies 1,558,037 10
—— $7,312,768 09

EXPENSES:
Commissions to agents $347,683 13
Salaries of officers, clerks, and all others employed on salary 88,713 24
Medical examiners' fees 11,904 36
Printing, stationery, advertising, postage, exchange, &c. 170,651 56
—— 618,955 24
Taxes 335,659 10
—— $8,267,335 53
Balance net assets, Dec. 31, 1878 .... $46,226,132 44

SCHEDULE OF ASSETS:

Loans upon real estate, first lien $26,283,683 26
Loans upon stocks and bonds 30,459 28
Premium notes on policies in force 4,730,353 17
Cost of real estate owned by the company 7,518,065 13
Cost of United States registered bonds 2,968,754 38
Cost of State bonds 723,400 00
Cost of City bonds 1,988,720 00
Cost of other bonds 500,000 00
Cost of bank stock 75,296 50
Cost of railroad stock 26,600 00
Cash in bank at interest 1,321,646 28
Cash in company's office 2,119 83
Balance due from agents, secured 24,209 35
Bills receivable 3,176 87
Total $46,226,132 44

ADD:
Interest accrued and due $1,751,626 46
Rents accrued 16,341 29
Market value of stocks and bonds over cost 147,668 11
Net premiums in course of collection .... NONE.
Net deferred quarterly and semi-annual premiums 37,928 04
—— 1,952,945 90
Gross assets, Dec. 31, 1878 .... $48,179,[illegible] 34

LIABILITIES.

Amount required to reinsure all outstanding policies, net, assuming 4 per cent. interest $43,131,708 00
All other liabilities 1,643,343 59
—— 44,775,051 59
Surplus, Dec. 31, 1878 .... $3,404,076 75
Ratio of expense of management to receipts in 1878 .... 8.87 per cent.
Policies in force Dec. 31, 1878, 64,979, insuring $170,319,164

JACOB L. GREENE, President.
JOHN M. TAYLOR, Secretary.
D. H. WELLS, Assistant Secretary.
PHILLIP S. MILLER, General Agent for New-York City, Long Island, and New-Jersey, No. 194 Broadway, New-York.

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